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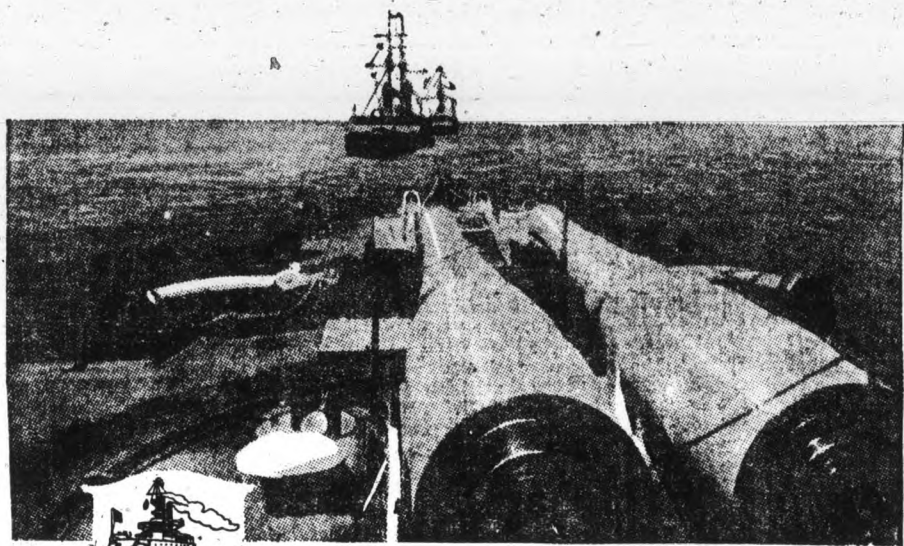
VOL. 45.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1914

NO. 47

ANTWERP PREPARES FOR SIEGE

IN PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY'S MERCHANTMEN



Big guns on a British war vessel laid ready for firing upon fleeing cargo vessels. British warships are scouring every sea sweeping in all German shipping that comes within their scope.

JAPAN PREPARED FOR ATTACK ON KIAU CHAU

Since European War Began German Centre in Orient Has Been Strengthened and Capture of Fortifications Is Considered Formidable Undertaking

Tokio, Aug. 21.—Japan is quietly preparing for the eventuality following the expiration of next Sunday of her ultimatum to Germany, demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau Chau.

The strictest prohibition has been placed on the publication of any information concerning the movements of Japanese ships and troops. All correspondence is censored and the newspapers are closely watched. The activities at the German embassy, where personal effects are being packed for shipment, are the only indications of what the answer of Germany will be. Meanwhile, notwithstanding the most sensational reports of the treatment of Japanese in Germany, there is no evidence of anti-German feeling here. On the contrary the authorities have given notice that all Germans remaining in Japan must be treated courteously.

The war and navy departments are preparing for a move on Kiau Chau, where, contrary to current reports, the fortifications are really formidable. Since the outbreak of the European war thousands of Chinese coolies have been employed in strengthening these defences. It is believed here, that the

taking of Kiau Chau will not be an easy task.

The Japanese newspapers and leading Japanese express surprise at the tone of the American press that attributes sinister motives to Japan in sending an ultimatum to Germany. Premier Okuma and Foreign Minister Kato have made repeated and categorical denials that Japan has designs on Samoa and the Philippines or any other territory.

Baron Elchli Shibusawa, president of the American-Japanese association, and Buel Nakano, vice-president of the same organization and president of the Tokyo chamber of commerce, are heading a movement intended to reassure China of Japan's pacificatory intentions. M. Nakano will leave for China soon, it is announced.

Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Nakano in 1909 headed an honorary commercial commission from Japan as chairman and vice-chairman respectively that spent three months visiting American institutions. The commission was composed of about seventy Japanese, prominent in education and in all departments of municipal and commercial life. They also directed commercial parties in visits to China. Both are well known in the United States.

SWISS ARE RAISING RED CROSS FUND IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, Aug. 21.—Dr. Ritter, the Swiss minister, who came to New York from Washington at the outbreak of the war, announced a meeting would be held to-day in the Swiss home here to arrange an appeal to Swiss-born residents of the United States, numbering about 150,000, to contribute to the general Red Cross fund of Switzerland.

In case the warring nations refuse to take advantage of Switzerland's offer, Dr. Ritter said the money raised will be used to purchase food in this country for shipment to Europe, where it will be distributed in Switzerland and among the destitute women and children.

GERMAN BULLION AT SAMOA IS REMOVED

Hago, American Samoa, Aug. 6.—News of the declaration of war between Germany and Great Britain caused the greatest excitement when it reached Apia, German Samoa.

Evidently the German commander of the port thinks that the port is not defensible against naval attack or serviceable as a naval base, for the merchantman Sokliff, which arrived here to-day, brought with her all the government bullion and private funds on deposit there.

The German wireless station at Apia was opened August 2 and immediately justified its existence by carrying the declaration of war.

DESTROYER WATCHING MAZATLAN WITH COAL FOR LEIPZIG ABOARD

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—The United States torpedo boat destroyer Preble took a station to-day southwest of Alcatraz Island, commanding the inner entrance to the Golden Gate. Until further notice her mission will be to see that the tramp steamer Mazatlan, now under the Mexican flag, but owned by the German shipping firm of Frederick Jensen & Company, does not put to sea with 500 tons of sacked coal which she still has on board.

The Mazatlan made informal application for clearance papers yesterday and was refused. Evidence taken before Collector Davis showed that the coal was the property of the German government and had been loaded aboard the Mazatlan by direction of Simon Reimer, surgeon of the German cruiser Leipzig, for transfer to the Leipzig at sea.

The Mazatlan again applied for clearance papers, this time on verbal assurance that the ownership of the coal had changed hands. It is now supposed to be the property of F. G. Braun, said to be a Mexican commission merchant, and ostensibly is consigned to Guaymas, Mexico, which is a regular port of call for the Mazatlan.

No proof of these alleged facts had been submitted, however, and clearance will be refused until the proof is forthcoming. In the meantime the Mazatlan is at anchor in the stream under the guardianship of the Preble.

WHOLESALE UPSET BY NEW TARIFF ARE PRESENTING PROTEST

Montreal, Aug. 21.—Never has business in the Montreal wholesale district been so demoralized. The wholesale grocery houses are humming with talk over the new tariff. Town travellers have been called in everywhere and as many country travellers as can be reached have been telegraphed to suspend. It is the retroactive clause as applying to liquors that is responsible for most of the turmoil. This morning a delegation representing nearly all the wholesale houses left for Ottawa to present to Hon. W. T. White arguments which they feel sure will lead to the withdrawal of the retroactive provision.

At one big warehouse this morning it is stated that no orders were being taken for a large number of goods; that coffee had gone up an extra 3/4 cents a pound since last night, making a 5-cent raise since the beginning of the war, and that sugar was up one cent per pound more and even at that no delivery could be promised.

At the St. Lawrence sugar refineries C. W. Donner, vice-president, said the Canadian firms in the sugar trade were very congested on account of orders already on the books being far in excess of the factory output. Buyers were fighting for immediate delivery and the mills were running day and night.

VALCARTIER CAMP IS READY FOR SOLDIERS

Mothers and Wives Now Making Splendid Response in Regard to Service of Men.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—Orders have been issued by the department of militia and defence that all city regiments going to Valcartier are to leave immediately. The camp is in readiness for the men, and training is to start without delay.

Mothers and wives are making a splendid response to the appeal of the military. The number of objections to enlistments is steadily decreasing. "It was just a little thoughtlessness," said Col. Morrison, director of artillery, to-day. "The women did not realize what injury they might do by objecting without grave reason. While we have many more men than we shall need, the more we have the better will be the class eventually selected. Now the women are making a fine response. Instead of seeking a husband's release from his engagements by objecting, they are encouraging them. That is the spirit we need. It is the spirit of the women in the Old Country, who are ready to make every sacrifice in defence of the native land."

AMERICAN WHEAT IN BRITISH VESSELS ON WAY TO SWITZERLAND

Washington, Aug. 21.—More than one million bushels of American wheat are on the way to Switzerland in British bottoms, the shipment of three cargoes having been arranged by Dr. Charles Paul Hubscher, charge of the legation here. Arrangements have been made to allow the passage through France and Italy of foodstuffs intended for Switzerland.

BANK GIVES \$100,000

Montreal, Aug. 21.—Directors of the Bank of Montreal to-day voted \$100,000 to the fund being raised for national and patriotic purposes.

CARDINALS TO ASK THAT WAR CEASES TILL POPE CHOSEN

Plan Suggested That Coming Election Shall Be Simple and Inexpensive

MAKING AN EFFORT TO HAVE UNITED CONCLAVE

Successor to Pius X. Must Obtain Forty-Two Votes at Least

Rome, Aug. 21.—Among the sixty cardinals headed by Cardinal Agilardi, a movement is under way to have the sacred college of cardinals address the emperors, kings, and president of countries engaged in war, asking them to declare a truce while the new pope is being elected. This plan, as well as the proposition to attempt mediation, provides for the assistance of the United States as the greatest neutral power.

It is asserted that the cardinals have discussed the advisability of holding the conclave for the election of a successor to Pius X. without shutting themselves within the vatican throughout their deliberations, as has been the traditional practice. Heretofore each cardinal has had an apartment in the palace with accommodation also for his secretary and servants and on the occasion of the last conclave the three days' session of the sacred college entailed an expense of \$120,000.

It has been suggested that the cardinals meet at the vatican twice day for a ballot until a choice has been made and at the close of each session return to their homes or wherever they may be staying. The sittings will, of course, be under the seal of absolute secrecy, while permitting greater freedom on the part of members of the college.

The greatest efforts are being made by the cardinals to prevent the schism among the foreign cardinals on account of the war in Europe. If such a breach should occur, it is expected the foreign cardinals would form groups as follows:

The seven from France, five from Spain, two each from England and Portugal and one each from Ireland and Belgium and Canada, a total of nineteen.

The two Germans and six Austro-Hungarians make up another group of eight.

The neutral group is composed of the three Americans and one each from Brazil and Holland, a total of five. Separately stands the bulk of the Italian cardinals, numbering thirty-three.

The sacred college numbers sixty-five cardinals, so that the next pope needs forty-two votes to be elected.

The Italians alone or with the five neutrals are therefore insufficient, while any attempt to join either the Germans or Anglo-French group would cause other splits. Thus it appears likely the choice will fall on an Italian.

The Corriere de Italia to-day publishes an interview with Dr. Marchiafava concerning the illness and death of the pope.

The doctor says that during the last week of his life the pope suffered greatly because of the war which is ravaging Europe. Dr. Marchiafava endeavored to encourage his patient, but without success. Every time he was informed of further armed encounters the pope became sadder. The news hurt him physically and depressed him mentally. Nevertheless he was strong when death came. His malady reached him not unexpectedly but overwhelmingly. It struck him when he was already tired and in the most critical period of his depression.

Nothing is officially known about the late pope's will, but the Giornale d'Italia says it is drawn in humble pious language. It recommends that his successor grant his sisters a pension of \$60 monthly each, but does not mention his niece, Gilda Parolin. It also expresses the desire that a pension of \$12 monthly be granted to his valet.

French Armies in Position Ready to Oppose Invasion

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News has received a dispatch from Paris saying that French forces defeated a detachment of German cavalry coming from Leopoldshoehe and Hueningen, in an engagement near Basel.

The Germans retired in the direction of St. Louis, leaving 500 dead and wounded on the field. They lost most of their horses.

According to dispatches received at the Belgian legation here the Belgian army retired on Antwerp in good order and is now ready to co-operate with the allies.

London, Aug. 21.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Chronicle says that Antwerp is being put in a state of defence and being provisioned for a siege.

He adds that it was stated at the office of the general staff that all correspondents found in Belgium after last night would be shot.

London, Aug. 21.—The correspondent of the Times at The Hague, telegraphing to-day, says: "The preparations for the defence of Antwerp extend over an enormous area. All classes in the city are joining in the work day and night, but there is no sign of panic or excitement."

"The gates driven through the walls by a peace-loving people are closed while this work of preparation goes doggedly forward. Antwerp offers a strange contrast. At almost every window appear British, Belgian and French flags, giving a festive air to the city, which is preparing to resist to the last gasp."

Belgium Theatre of Greatest Shock in History.

Paris, Aug. 21.—The Petit Parisien's review of the war situation to-day says: "A great battle is preparing. Belgium is to be the theatre of the most formidable shock in history, the duration of which escapes prophecy."

"Repulsed in the march at Dinant by the French, the Germans have been making, since Tuesday, a vigorous offensive movement toward the north, which on Wednesday forced the Belgians, after a fine resistance, to fall back on Antwerp. The Berlin government will claim a triumph, whereas from a strategical point of view the movement was of mediocre importance."

"The French armies also have taken up their respective positions, and it is certain that our general staff is far from being taken unprepared by our adversaries' tactics. The staff had long foreseen them and is prepared to deal with them under the best auspices."

YESTERDAY WAS DAY GERMANS WERE TO HAVE REACHED PARIS

London, Aug. 21.—Yesterday was about the date when, according to the forecasts of their own and many other military writers in Europe, the German troops were due to appear before the walls of Paris. According to French official advice, it is the Germans' intention to pass their main army into France by the Brussels road.

The Germans themselves are naturally silent, but there is no reason to doubt that they are quite as well aware of the difficulties of this route as are their opponents.

The Namur forts have not yet been attacked, or rather had not been at the time of the latest advice. At the German left, where three Austrian army corps are said to have reinforced, the battle is said to be developing a front of nearly forty miles and according to French statements, nothing is heard of the German side. An impenetrable curtain has been drawn over the operations in the centre of the battle line, where the main French army is co-operating in the fighting.

The Russian advance in east Prussia apparently stretches over a front of sixty miles between Stalluponen and Lyck, but the Russian invaders have not yet gained much German ground.

Little is heard of the Austrian operations at present, but it is known that Austrian contingents are moving along the Rhine to meet the French advance in Alsace.

BRITISH SHIPS HELP TO BOMBARD CATTARO

London, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Cetinje, under yesterday's date, says that a British fleet supported by French warships in conjunction with Montenegrin batteries on Mount Lovchen on Wednesday bombarded the Austrian fortifications at Cattaro, greatly damaging them.

The correspondent adds that in an engagement between Montenegrins and Austrians in Bosnia, the latter suffered 200 casualties.

The British war information bureau has not confirmed the reports.

Telegraphic Communication is Shut Off.

London, Aug. 21.—Telegraphic communication between here and Brussels was entirely interrupted to-day and no dispatches were accepted for any place in the Belgian provinces of Limburg, Liege, Namur, Luxemburg, Brabant or Antwerp, except for the city of Antwerp.

Germans Camped Outside of Brussels.

London, Aug. 21.—A telegram from Ostend, Belgium, to the Daily Mail, dated last night, said the main body of the German army around Brussels camped for the night just outside the city, which already had been formally occupied by a small advance guard. The remainder of the troops enter the Belgian capital to-day.

Paris, Aug. 21.—Official news made public in Paris to-day says that the German forces continue to pass the Meuse in the vicinity of Huy and that an important concentration is being carried out in Belgium this (Friday) morning.

No French territory is occupied by the enemy except a piece of enclosed land at Auden Leronain, in the department of Meurthe and Moselle.

Expect Germans Will Not Remain in City.

Ghent, Belgium, Aug. 21.—German Hussars and Uhlans arrived this morning (probably Thursday) on the shooting grounds at the gates of Brussels, whither the burgomaster went to parley with them. In the afternoon German officers, occupying an automobile, crossed Grand Place (the market place) going to the city hall while detachments of Germans went through various parts of the city. The telegraph office and railway station were closed for the greater part of the day. Many of the inhabitants of Brussels are leaving for Ghent and Ostend.

The general opinion is that the Germans will only pass through the city or at the most make a short stay there.

The only suggestions of animation in the place are caused by the arrival of peasants who are abandoning the surrounding villages. The German troops have established themselves on the shooting grounds. They are understood to have said that they had been cut off from the rest of the army.

DROPPED PROJECTILES ON TWO CAVALRY CAMPS

Paris, Aug. 21.—A French official newspaper says: "A French dirigible last night threw a number of projectiles on two German cavalry camps in Belgium, causing great excitement. Despite the fire of the enemy, the aircraft returned safely to the French lines."

BATTERY FOR EUROPE

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 21.—The fourth field battery was notified this morning to be prepared to leave at any minute to go through to the war without stopping at Valcartier. Major Carscallen gave all 108 men a chance to retire, but all stayed.

Late war news dispatches on page 17.



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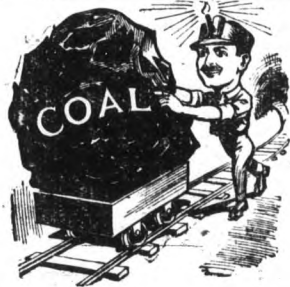
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LATE NIGHT WAR NEWS

BERLIN SOCIALISTS IN FAVOR OF PEACE

Fifty Thousand Men in German Capital Had Support in Other Cities

Berlin, Aug. 21.—The first outburst of national enthusiasm as a result of the declaration of war by Austria gave place to cooler and more reasoned consideration of the international situation. The demand that Germany should do all in her power to maintain peace became stronger.

The masses of Berlin Socialists who took part in the peace demonstrations were estimated at about 50,000 men. From all the other larger German cities, such as Dresden and Munich, demonstrations of a similar character were reported, and in all Socialist meetings throughout the empire resolutions were passed condemning war on principle, and especially a war arising from such a situation as the present one.

In Berlin, in front of the office of the leading Socialist paper Vorwarts in the Linden Strasse, the police had to interfere, and use their weapons. The feelings of the Socialists formed a remarkable contrast to those of the enthusiastic masses who cheered on the previous night in front of the Austrian embassy. They blamed Austria for causing this crisis by her uncompromising attitude toward Serbia, and although the government with its strong anti-Socialist tendencies ascribed very little importance to these demonstrations, this did not mean that it was not working for a peaceful solution of the crisis.

In her desire to preserve peace, Germany found herself faced by a dilemma. On one side was Sir Edward Grey's proposal for mediation between Austria, Serbia and Russia, and Germany would in all probability have agreed to the conference in London but for her friendship for Austria. On the other hand, it was clear that Austria wished to settle this question with Serbia without intervention from any other country, and from this point of view Sir Edward Grey's proposal was unwelcome.

It had been stated often by the government and by the press of all parties except the Socialists, that Germany could not and would not take any action contrary to the wish of Austria, and the policy of Germany at this time was based on this fact; but this did not mean that negotiations for mediation would be dropped altogether.

The Kolnische Zeitung stated officially that the German government could merely not accept the form of mediation proposed by Sir Edward Grey, but that in principle it fully approved of the idea of mediation. The paper also expressly stated that Germany was not only working for peace theoretically, but was in negotiation with all the European chancelleries.

The German press unanimously denied the statements of the French press that Germany had prompted the war. This statement was looked upon as an attempt on the part of France to shift the responsibility from Russia to Germany. The German press, as at the beginning of this crisis, held that the decision lay with the cabinet at St. Petersburg. All news from Russia was watched here with the greatest attention, and there was even some anxiety about the Russian mobilization and the other military measures on the frontiers, as well in the east, as at the west, toward France.

Britain's possible action was the subject of much speculation, and it was hoped that her action in the interests of peace would continue, and that other proposals of Sir Edward Grey for mediation would be acceptable to Germany.

JASPER PETERSON, NOME RESIDENT, IS DROWNED

NOME, Aug. 21.—Jasper Peterson, an old resident of Nome, was drowned yesterday in the surf five miles west of Nome. He had been on a fishing trip and was returning in a sailboat when his craft was capsized. His body was found on the beach by the life-saving crew, who brought it here.



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HUGH KENNEDY

Local Manager.

GERMANS ARE ALLOWED TO OCCUPY BRUSSELS

Enemy Now in Between Fortifications of Namur and Those of Antwerp

Paris, Aug. 20, 11 p. m.—The German cavalry have occupied Brussels. Strong columns are following up this move. The Belgian army is retiring on Antwerp without having been engaged by the Germans. The official statement continues:

"In conformity with a pre-arranged plan, the Belgian field army retreated on the entrenched camp of Antwerp after brilliantly fulfilling its duties as they were dictated by the strategic situation and delaying for a fortnight the German passage of the Meuse."

"Antwerp has a double role. It is a formidable entrenched camp, fortified on most modern lines, and is the base from which the Belgian army can threaten the German flank and co-operate effectively with the allies."

"The Antwerp defences consist of three fortifications, whose resistance can be heightened by flooding a large area around all the works. Antwerp is fully equipped with the most modern appliances. To besiege the fortress the Germans would have to detach imposing forces and a large siege train. This they are not likely to do. If they do not, they will be obliged to cover themselves against the operations of the Belgian army, which is intact, thanks to the skilful retreat, and augmented by the Antwerp garrison."

"It is to be added that the Liege forts still hold out. Those of Namur have not yet been attacked. They are as strong as the forts at Liege, and have been considerably strengthened in the past two weeks."

From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

London, Aug. 21.—The following proclamation by the mayor of Brussels is contained in a dispatch to the Daily Mail from its Ostend correspondent:

"Despite the heroic resistance of our troops, aided by the allies, it is to be feared that the enemy may occupy Brussels. In the event of such an occurrence I request the population to remain calm and avoid all panic."

"The laws of war forbid the enemy obtaining by force information relating to the national defences. The inhabitants of Brussels have the right to refuse all such information. As long as I live, or am a free agent, I shall endeavor to protect the rights and dignity of my fellow citizens."

I pray you to render my task less difficult by abstaining from all hostilities."

A dispatch to the Central News from Brussels says that a long line of burning villages marked the German advance.

FISHERIES DEVELOPING AT NORTHERN SEAPORT

Prince Rupert Has Industry That Brings Much Money Into City.

Prince Rupert, Aug. 21.—The Prince Rupert fisheries are developing very rapidly and during the month of July the fleet gathered in a catch valued at \$496,535. This included salmon taken in the canneries or used otherwise. Of that quantity 6,800 pounds were either frozen or used in a fresh condition. In a canned form there were 8,156,000 pounds made use of, while for mild curing 1,263,000 pounds were utilized.

Halibut is the next most important fish for the month, with a total catch valued at 1,015,000 pounds. The only other variety that was represented in any quantity was the cod, to the extent of 6,000 pounds, all of which was used in a fresh condition.

There is also an ever-increasing production of fruits and vegetables in the district around Prince Rupert. These have been of exceptionally good quality. Fruits ripened earlier than usual this season, bringing them into close competition with produce grown farther to the south.

One grower, H. D. Lenhart, at Mile 87 on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, along the Skeena river, has received \$700 for the strawberries grown on one and one-half acres of land, while much of his crop still remains to be picked.

THANKS RAILWAY FOR SERVICE TO CONVENTION

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—The Grand Trunk railway has already handled this summer some hundred of special trains carrying convention parties. R. W. Ashcroft, advertising manager of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber company, who, as a traveller of renown and a member of the Circumnavigators' club, accompanied the late Mark Twain on many of his overseas jaunts, recently organized a party of prominent men interested in the rubber industry for a trip to Berlin, Ontario. They travelled over the Grand Trunk route, and Mr. Ashcroft has now written the railway officials thanking them for the very thorough manner in which they handled the convention party.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

INCREASED TARIFF TO RAISE MONEY NEEDED

Minister of Finance Announces Changes to Provide Sum of \$68,500,000

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—Canada's war tax will fall principally upon coffee, sugar, spirits and tobacco. The minister of finance announced yesterday in the House of Commons that \$68,500,000 over and above the estimated revenue for the current year of from \$130,000,000 to \$135,000,000 would be required to meet the increased expenses occasioned by the war. This money will be raised partially by increased customs and excise duties on the articles mentioned. The government has already borrowed \$25,000,000 by the issue of June, which leaves a balance of \$43,500,000 to be raised.

Mr. White stated that, owing to the Franco-Canadian treaty, no increased duty could be placed on wines and champagnes.

The estimated increase in revenue from cigars, cigarettes and tobacco is \$200,000. The increased excise revenue for the present fiscal year is estimated at about \$7,000,000. The changes in the taxation of liquor become effective from August 7. The liquor duties are to be fixed in committee.

There was no serious criticism of the government's proposal on the part of the opposition. A. K. Maclean thought it would have been well for the government to reduce the duties on food-stuffs.

Dr. Michael Clark regretted the decision of the government to place an increased tax upon sugar and coffee, which he described as necessities of the poor. He thought that the government might have imposed a graduated income tax on incomes over \$15,000 as a war tax.

Hon. C. J. Doherty announced the following special committee to consider the amendments to the Immigration Act: Sir Robert Borden, Sir Valfrid Laurier, Sir George Foster and Hon. Messrs. Pugsley, Pelletier, Maclean (Halifax) and Doherty.

Considerable discussion took place upon the resolution empowering the government to enact a moratorium. Mr. White explained that it appeared at the present time that there was no necessity for a moratorium over a general or limited scope. The legislation proposed was simply precautionary and would enable the government-in-council, if he saw fit, to apply a moratorium with general or limited scope. Mr. White declared that discussion on the question might well be postponed until later.

All the resolutions on the order paper passed in committee and the bills were introduced.

The Tariff Changes.

The following is an analysis of the tariff changes announced to provide for war revenue:

Cocoa or chocolate (N. O. P.) and general tariff raised from 4 to 4½ cents; preferential tariff from 3½ to 4 cents. Preparations of the same in powder form, general tariff 25 per cent. to 27½ per cent.; preferential tariff 20 per cent. to 22½ per cent.

Cocoa or chocolate (N. O. P.) and chocolate confectionery increased from 1½ to 1 cent per pound in all tariffs. Chicory, roasted or ground, is unchanged in the general and preferential tariff, but the intermediate tariff is raised from 2½ to 3 cents. Coffee extract is raised from 3 to 5 cents. In the general tariff, and from 2 to 5 cents in the British preference.

Coffee, roasted or ground, is increased from 2 to 3 cents in the general, and from 1½ to 4 cents under the British preference. If not imported direct from the country of production the rates are the same as those just given, except for an ad valorem duty. Under the general tariff this ad valorem duty remains 10 per cent, but under the British preference there is a reduction of 7½ per cent.

Coffee, green, is now free if imported from the country of growth or purchased in bond in the United Kingdom. Under the tariff changes it will pay 3 cents per pound as the general rate, and 2½ cents under the British preference.

Coffee (N. O. P.) retains the present ad valorem duty of 10 per cent, and there is an addition of 3 cents per pound under all three tariffs.

The duties on tea remain unchanged. Condensed milk is increased from 3½ to 3½ cents per pound on the general tariff, and 2 to 2½ under the British preference.

Condensed coffee with milk is increased from 30 to 35 per cent. under the general tariff, and 20 to 25 per cent. under the British preference. Milk goes up from 25 to 27½ per cent. under the general tariff, and from 17 to 20½ under the British preference.

Biscuits, sweet, go up from 17½ to 30 under the general tariff. Fruits preserved in brandy are increased from 50 to 60 per cent. in all tariffs, if they do not contain more than 40 per cent. of proof spirits. If containing more than that the increase is from \$2.40 to \$3.35, the ad valorem duty remaining at 30 per cent.

Canned fruits are increased from 2½ to 2½ cents under the general tariff, and from 1½ to 1½ cents under the British preference.

Jellies, jams and preserves are increased from 3½ to 3½ cents per pound under the general tariff, and 2½ to 2½ cents under the British preference.

Preserved ginger is raised from 30 to 35 per cent. general and from 20 to 25 British preference.

Desiccated coconut is increased from 4 cents to 4½ cents general, and 2 cents to 3½ cents preference.

Raw sugar is increased from 57½ cents to \$1.37½ per hundredweight under the general and from 40 cents to \$1.03½ preference.

Refined sugar is increased from

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THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Family Wine and Spirit Merchants. Incorporated 1670

Open till 10 p.m. 1212 Douglas St. Phone 4253. We deliver.

Notice to Passengers

During alterations to tracks at Pandora and Douglas Streets the Spring Ridge Cars will run the usual 10-minute service to the City, transferring at the City Hall to Beacon Hills Cars.

Also Beacon Hill and Burnside Cars will run through to the Beacon Hill and Burnside termini, via Yates and Douglas Streets, leaving both ends of route at the hour and every 10 minutes thereafter.

Passengers for Spring Ridge to transfer at City Hall.

This change takes place at 6 a.m., Thursday, August 20, 1914.

B.C. Electric

SCHOOL OF HANDICRAFT AND DESIGN

715 COURTNEY STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

SUBJECT	INSTRUCTOR	TIME	P. M.
Wood Carving	Mr. Baker	Monday	7.30 to 9.30
Artistic Book Binding	Miss Lang	Tuesday	" "
Life Class	Miss Kenne	Wednesday	" "
The Grammar of Design	Miss L. M. Mills	Thursday	" "
Metal Work and Jewellery, etc.	Miss O. Meadows	Friday	" "

Committee—Dr. Hasell, Miss J. Crease, Mr. J. J. Shallerons (hon. treas.)

TERMS (in advance)—\$5.00 per quarter, one lesson a week; \$5.00 per quarter for each subject.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO THE INSTRUCTORS

1.07% to \$2.07 2-3 per hundredweight general and 83 cents to \$1.06 preference.

In the case of both raw and refined sugar, the estimates for the rate of duty are based upon the customary standard of imported sugars.

Sugar candy and confectionery retains its present ad valorem duties, and in addition there is imposed a specific duty of a half cent.

On cigars and cigarettes the specific duty is raised from 3 to \$3.05 per pound, the ad valorem duty remaining unchanged.

Manufactured tobacco (N. O. P.) and snuff are increased from 50 to 60 cents per pound.

Ale, beer, porter and stout, not bottled, are increased from 16 to 30 cents per gallon. In bottles the increase is from 24 to 42 cents per gallon.

Lime and fruit juices having not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirits are placed under a duty of 75 cents instead of 60 cents per gallon. If the proof spirit is more than 25 per cent. the specific duty is raised from \$2.40 to \$3 per gallon, the ad valorem duty remaining unchanged at 30 per cent.

Lime juice and fruit juice (N. O. P.) are increased from 20 to 22½ per cent. general, and from 15 to 17½ per cent. preference.

Alcohol is increased from \$2.40 to \$3 per gallon.

On alcoholic perfumes in small bottles the duty is raised from 50 to 60 per cent. In larger bottles the specific duty is raised from 2.40 to \$3. The ad valorem duty remains unchanged.

On spirits of nitre the duty is also raised from \$2.20 to \$3 per gallon. On medicated wines the increase is from 50 to 60 per cent. On malt flour a specific war tax of 3 cents per pound is imposed in addition to the existing ad valorem duty of 35 per cent. Chemical preparations, including medicines, when dry, remain unchanged; but on all others the duty is raised from 50 to 60 per cent. If they contain more than 30 per cent. of proof spirits the specific duty is raised from \$2.40 to \$3 per gallon.

Paints and colors, ground in spirits, are increased from \$1 to \$1.25 per gallon.

The excise duties on spirits and tobacco are increased as follows:

Malt liquor from 10 to 15 cents per gallon.

Spirits from \$1.90 to \$2.20 per gallon.

Cigars from \$1.80 to \$2.30 per thousand.

Manufactured tobacco from 5 to 10 cents per pound.

A bill proposing a change in the basic gold backing of the note issue of Canada has been framed by the finance minister. The bill proposes that twenty-five per cent. gold shall be held against the first \$50,000,000 in Dominion notes issued. At present twenty-five per cent. gold is held against the first \$30,000,000 in notes, and gold must be held for every dollar issued above that amount. After the proposed bill passes gold will be held for every note after \$50,000,000. The effect of the change is

University School FOR BOYS

The thoroughly equipped buildings are surrounded by fifteen acres of magnificent playing fields, accommodation for 160 boarders, a new indoor rifle range and excellent gymnasium.

Christmas term opens Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Warden—R. V. Harvey, Esq., M. A., (Cantab.)

Headmaster—J. C. Barnacle, Esq., (London University).

For particulars and prospectus apply to the Headmaster.

Mount Tolmie, Victoria, B.C.

LADIES!

PLEASE NOTE

Have your Fall Suit made here and you need pay no more than\$17.00

Charlie Hope

Phone 2689.

1434 Government St. Victoria.

Jewelry Repairing

You should take the time every little while to make sure that all your jewelry is in good repair. Look over the necklace, the brooch, the rings. Probably a jewel needs tightening—or perhaps you desire to have your diamond reset.

We make a specialty of resetting jewels of all sorts. We do it to your entire satisfaction, and at a moderate price.

LITTLE & TAYLOR

Watchmakers, Jewelers, Opticians. 611 Fort Street

FAIR PRICES

Prices like these are fair after paying the grocery bills with the big profit stores. You won't pay their big prices after you read this list:

15c Potatoes, sack	\$1.35	30c National Popham or Ram-	25c
15c Sugar, sack	\$1.05	say's Soda	25c
15c Eno's Fruit Salts	75c	25c Libby's Pineapple	12c
6c Individual Jams, etc.	4c	20c Gold Medal Peaches	12c
65c Lard	55c	15c Custard Powder	10c
90c Lard	80c	20c Ammonia, Bluing or Vinegar	15c
117c Lard	\$1.55	Cider, Malt or White Wine	15c
10c Salmon, Kipperd Herring	8c	30c Jelly Powders, 4 for	25c
and Herring and Tomato	8c	15c Golden Egg Brand Macaroni	10c
Sauce	8c	Spaghetti, etc., pkg.	10c
10c Corn Flakes, pkg.	9c	25c Liza Pancake Flour	17c
10c Quaker Oats	9c	12c Cowan's Icing	10c
10c Polly Prim Cleanser	6c	10c Fruella	10c
25c Smith's Catsup	17c	15c Heinz Pork and Beans, per	14c
25c Halbrook's Sauce	17c	dozen	14c
17c Country Gentleman Corn	13c	8c Salt, bag	5c
17c Colonist Tomatoes	13c	15c Pumpkin, per tin	10c
25c Cowan's Cocoa	23c	8c Ivory Soap	6c
10c 2-in-1 Blacking—Black, Tan	20c	25c Punch or Al Sauce	20c
and White	8c	25c Navy Cut Tobacco, per	25c
10c Black Knight Shoe Polish	8c	dozen	25c

See Us for Very Special Prices on Bulk Tea, Coffee and Spices

Small Blair

DOUGLAS and KING'S
PHONE 5405

FORT, NEAR DOUGLAS
PHONE 1496

ALL MEN OF FRANCE

NOW LOOK TO JOFFRE

General Has Absolute Power
With the Army in Pre-
sent War

Paris, Aug. 21.—Most significant as indicating the success of the French army all along the fighting line is the issuing of an official communication at the war office in the form of a special dispatch from Commander-in-Chief Joffre, dated Tuesday.

Although confidence has never wavered, Paris feels that the news of a gigantic victory is almost at hand. Although General Joffre details no engagements of the army, yet every word shows the French advance through Alsace-Lorraine. It is argued that unless he felt the general position to be favorable, the war office would not have changed its former method of communicating the news. It is entirely unusual to issue any news direct from the commanding general.

Throughout France the name of Joffre has become a household word. Within the zone of operations his word is final. His sway is as absolute as that of any czar. Not even the ministry of war is attempting to give instructions to him. Every day he sends a personal messenger to Paris.

Le Temps says: "Gen. Joffre traced our programme of mobilization in prophetic words when presiding over the general assembly of former pupils of the school. He said: 'To be ready nowadays everything must be calculated beforehand; every resource of the country must be reckoned with the one object—victory. Everything must be organized, everything be foreseen. When hostilities once begin, improvised measures will be worthless. Men will have to be organized with the utmost detail in order to give the maximum of force and of mobility. In order that they may know how to join the colors, they must be shown how.'

"The utmost possible use must be made of the railways, canals and roads, and all means of transport. This operation must be untroubled, and to prevent hostile interference, covering troops must be arranged in the most effective manner. Munitions and materials must be concentrated and provided for. Arrangements must be made equally for their supply and for the removal of the wounded. Thus there will be on our lines of communication a movement of circulation as final as that of blood in the human body."

"Ours is a struggle of speed, of order, of intensity. Money and trouble spent on armaments are not wasted. We to those who fall into the snare of pacific illusions. We to those who are not ready."

LORD PERCY RETURNS HUNTING TRIP STOPPED

Nome, Alaska, Aug. 21.—Lord William Percy, son of the Duke of Northumberland, and who came to Nome last June on the revenue cutter Bear, has returned to Nome from the Arctic shores, where he went to hunt elder ducks for his collection of skins. Lord Percy is a noted naturalist. He will embark on the next steamer for Seattle and thence go to England, having cut short his hunting trip in order to join the British army.

Victories in Bargain Offerings for Children

FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

The bargains are principally for the younger folk—school children in particular.

Clearance Sale of Children's Dresses

Ginghams, Ratines, Crepes, White Lawns

Values to \$3.25 to Clear at \$1.25—Children's Gingham, White Lawn and Crepe Dresses, for ages of 3 to 10 years.

Values to \$3.25, for \$1.25

Values \$6.90 to \$9.75 for \$1.75—Three only, Children's Colored Dresses, for ages of 8 to 12 years. These are fine little tailored dresses, suitable for school wear. Values \$6.90 to \$9.75.

for \$1.75

Four Only, Children's Pique Coats

Trimmed with embroidery. Ages 2 to 5 yrs. Regular \$3.00.

To clear at \$1.25

Women's Outing Skirts

Values to \$6.00. Your Choice \$1.75

These come in pique, linen, crash, rep and ratines. Reg. \$2.75, \$3.75, \$4.75 and \$6.00. Now \$1.75

Ladies' English-Made Autumn

Coats—"Campbells'" Special at \$8.50

School Girls' Corset Waists

The popular H. & W. Sheathline Junior, at 75c
The topless High School and Tango Corset Waists \$1.50
The Hygienic Waist for children and misses, 60c to \$1.25

Girls' Middy Waists

Values to \$1.75, for 90c
In the Balkan, Norfolk and the straight Middy styles. Plain white, or white with blue collars; also red collars. Each 90c

School Hose Special

Strong Ribbed Cotton Hose in black or tan. A good, hard-wearing stocking for boys or girls. Sizes 5½ to 8½. All at one special price 25c
The "Wonder" Pure Wool Fine Ribbed Hose, in guaranteed fast black or tan. Sizes 4½ to 6, per pair 25c
Sizes 6½, 7 and 7½. Per pair 30c
Sizes 8 and 8½. Per pair 35c
Girls' Durable Wearing Ribbed Cashmere Hose in black only, with reinforced knees. Sizes 6 to 8½. Per pair, 35c to 50c

20 Only Girls Coats to Be Cleared at \$3.75 and \$2.75

These Coats are very suitable for school wear. Tweed mixtures, blues, navys and greens. Regular up to \$10.75, for \$3.75 and \$2.75

Girls' Mercerized Knickers at only \$1.00

Splendidly made from fine silk mercerized thread, with elastic at waist and knees, trimmed with satin ribbon ruche. Tan, black or navy. For girls of 4 to 12 years. One price \$1.00

School Children's Underwear

"Zenith" Brand Vests of wool and cotton mixed—being absolutely unshrinkable and hard wearing. High neck with long or short sleeves; low neck, with short sleeves. Drawers in same quality, in both ankle and knee length. All sizes for children of 4 to 14 years. Special prices, 90c, 75c, 65c and 50c

Ladies' Sweaters

At \$1.49

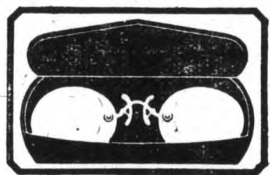
These are going like wildfire. Out of 25 dozen there are but six dozen left. Saxe, helio, black, pearl, grey and reseda. Wonderful value at \$1.49

Campbells'

1008-10 GOVERNMENT STREET—PHONE 101

Ladies' English-Made Autumn

Coats—"Campbells'" Special at \$8.50



FOOLED!

A gentleman called, asking us to repolish his lenses, as they were badly scratched.

Now, we can do this, but as the cost of lenses is in the skill and workmanship of grinding and polishing—the expense of glass being negligible—we offered to duplicate his lenses, as it would cost no more, and we could do the job more expeditiously. He smiled and said: "Oh, you can't duplicate these lenses; they are made of 'health ray glass' and are supplied only by Dr. So-and-So in the States."

This gentleman had been fooled. There is no such glass. Unfortunately the public are being duped by transient, fraudulent and irresponsible persons who prey upon their ignorance with fictitious catch-names for lenses for which absurd claims are made.

Moral—Deal with an established and reputable concern; you will save your pocket-book and your eyes.



Central Bldg.
622 View Street

Grape Salts

Wells' Effervescent Grape Salts are admirably adapted as a refreshing and curative drink for city people during hot weather.

Large bottle, 75c



AUSTRIANS TAKE WAR WITHOUT ENTHUSIASM

Notes Sent to Serbia Con-
tained Conditions Never
Meant to Be Accepted

Vienna, Austria, Aug. 21.—The Austro-Serbian situation is not the result of any sudden and unforeseen happenings, but rather the natural and inevitable development of a state of affairs which could not have continued for many years longer.

It may be said that it is not even the direct result of the events in Sarajevo, which only gave a final impetus to a tendency to war which had been growing during the last few years. Events were very much precipitated by the late Balkan war, which ended in the supremacy of Serbian arms, and rendered the small people on the other side of the Danube inclined to be less than polite to their great neighbor.

Notes containing threats have frequently been issued in Vienna, only to be accepted in Belgrade after the hesitation Serbia considered was due to her dignity, and which the Serbian premier always pointed out was necessary to prevent a rebellion in his country.

The notes and peremptory demands were, however, always possible of fulfillment, but on this last occasion there are indications that Austria-Hungary did not intend the Serbs to accept their terms, and they therefore purposely imposed practically impossible conditions.

It may take Austria-Hungary months to drive the Serbs into a corner, and Serbia will enjoy all the advantages of a small nation able to carry on a kind of guerrilla warfare, without loss of dignity, against a foe who must respect the usual conventions of war.

The Austrian and Hungarian soldiers do not regard the prospect of fighting in Serbia with much satisfaction. Both officers and men would far rather move against the European armies than venture into the Balkans, which bristle with difficulties of every kind, and among a people who are not by any means on the same level of civilization as themselves.

The conflict which commenced when Baron Giesl, the Austrian ambassador, left Belgrade, will be a trial of strength between some of the most splendid representatives of the two races. The Serbs are perhaps the most advanced of the Slavs in Europe. They are far more civilized than the mass of the Russians, and have had a full measure of liberty in which to acquire education and to develop their commercial ability.

They proved their valor and their capacity for bearing arms in the late war, eye-witnesses saying that the Serb gunners beat completely those of the other Balkan states.

SIR CHARLES JOHNSTON LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

London, Aug. 21.—The lord mayor of London for the coming year is expected to be Alderman Sir Charles Johnston, of the well-known shipping firm of Wingate & Johnston, who has had a long and close connection with Canada. Sir Charles was born in Liverpool in 1848. He is the son of John Johnston, ship owner, and was married in 1887 to Isabelle, daughter of Joseph Adams. He was a sheriff of the City of London in 1910-11 and was created a knight in the latter year.

Do not soak the fish longer than necessary. Fish which has been soaked too long loses its flavor.

625 Yates St—BURRIS—555 Johnson St.

THE
END

LAST DAY

THE
END

CUT, SLASH
PRICES
on all

LADIES and
CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND
SHOES,
MEN'S AND
BOYS' WORK
BOOTS

In best makes—
A. Mes - Holden,
Williams and J.
& M. Cote. All
on sale at factory
cost and less, for
one day only.

TO-MORROW
SATURDAY

FINAL WARNING AND LAST CALL

Burriss Two Big Shoe Sales Will End To-morrow Night. You have just one more day in which to save from one to three dollars a pair on the world's best "Made in Canada" shoes for Men and Women. Why wait for war prices when you can buy them now at less than factory cost

625
YATES

BURRIS

555
Johnson

Men's, Women's and Children's Boots at Yates St. Store
Johnson St. Store for Men's and Boys' Boots Only

CUT, SLASH
PRICES

on
INVICTUS
SHOES,
SLATER'S
STRIDERS,
GOLD BOND
SHOES,
McKEEN'S 20th
CENTURY,
J. & T. BELL

and other best
makes of Men's
Dress Shoes, on
sale at factory
prices and less
for one day only.
Over 5,000 pairs
to choose from.
Saturday is the
last day of the
Big Shoe Sale



THE DAILY TIMES

Published daily (except Sunday) by
THE TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Office...Corner Broad and Fort Streets
Business Office Phone 1090
Editorial Office Phone 4

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

City delivery 50c. per month
By mail (exclusive of postage) \$3.00 per annum

COPY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

All copy for display advertisements must be at Times Office before 6 p. m. of the day previous to the day of insertion. This is imperative. When this rule is not complied with we do not guarantee insertion.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Our correspondent, "Householder," protested very strongly in last night's Times against the high cost of living in Victoria. There no doubt is solid ground for the complaints of "Householder," but the ground is no more solid than it was before the outbreak of war. The cost of living long has been higher in Victoria than in any of the neighboring cities, and there is no justification for it—at least none that is understandable. Now that the Dominion government has decided to impose war taxes upon a list of goods of considerable range, we suppose additional burdens will be imposed upon this long-suffering and patient community, and that under circumstances which render the people less able to withstand them.

But protests addressed to the newspapers will not remedy the evil complained of. The agencies which are responsible for the high cost of living are not likely to release the grip they have upon us after reading mere verbal protests. Nor is increased production likely to have much effect unless the conditions attached to the marketing of goods are relaxed and freer course given to the business of the farmer and horticulturist. Large quantities of agricultural and horticultural products are permitted to go to waste or are fed to lower animals, according to the testimony of producers, because such producers are hampered on every hand by a small army of inspectors with their rules, their regulations, exactions and conditions imposed upon the marketing of fruits and other commodities. Charges are made freely that the effect of these restrictions is to play into the hands of foreign dealers and of the interests which handle their products in this province. It is a matter of common knowledge that immense quantities of apples and other fruits grown in the neighborhood of Victoria are allowed to rot every year because they cannot be advantageously marketed under the rules laid down and enforced by our over-zealous inspectors. Let consumers insist upon a relaxation of restrictions, and not only will production be stimulated but prices will come down and all the community will reap large benefits. This is a matter which affects us more vitally than the war in which all are displaying so much interest at the present time.

THE SUBMARINE.

A contemporary reminds us that the first British submarine, according to the London Times, cost \$600,000 each. That may be true, but the best British submarine is almost, if not quite, as large as a destroyer, the biggest registering, we believe, something like eight hundred tons. Our contemporary will agree with us when we say that excellent as the product of Seattle shipbuilding firms may be, it could not begin to approach the standard set by the country which leads the world in this as in other styles of naval architecture. In fact, we happen to know that in no yard on this coast are submarines built which are even half as large as those now being turned out in the Old Country.

According to the admiralty estimates for the year 1914-15, the cost of twenty-four new submarines provided for average \$388,000 each, exclusive of ordnance stores and armament. These, of course, are the most perfect types of this craft British naval science can devise, being several times larger and better equipped than their predecessors and considerably surpassing them in speed.

Discussing submarines, it is a noteworthy coincidence that John P. Holland, the inventor of this supposedly deadly mosquito fighting machine, died at his home in New York a week ago. Mr. Holland, who was an Irishman by birth, but an Irish independent in politics, was promoted to investigate the

possibilities of a submarine boat by the story of Robert Fulton's experiments with the submarine torpedo. He studied all the branches of marine engineering and hoarded his savings to enable him to pursue his hobby.

In 1875 he laid before the navy department of the United States plans for a submarine boat, but received little encouragement. Two years later he built his first vessel of that kind, at Paterson, New Jersey. It was a crude affair of wood, with a clumsy engine, and with the diving rudder in the central axis—the wrong place. The boat was 14½ feet long and 3 feet wide.

Finally he decided the boat was too small, even for experimentation; so he took out the engine and, left the hull at the bottom of the Passaic. Then he went to New York and built another boat at Delamater's shipyard, at West 13th street and the North river. This was thirty-one feet long and contained a petroleum engine. This vessel in turn proved unsatisfactory.

In 1888 the navy department, as the result of a competition, awarded to Mr. Holland a contract for the construction of a submarine boat at government expense. The result was a boat eighty-five feet long, with a petroleum engine, which never could be operated.

Then Mr. Holland, who had organized a company for building submarine boats, transferred his activities to the Crescent Shipyards, at Elizabeth, N. J., of which Arthur L. Busch was superintendent and undertook the building of a boat entirely according to his own plans, without the interference of others, to which he charged the failure of the government boat.

The result was the Holland, a boat nearly fifty-four feet long, more than ten feet in diameter, and with a displacement of seventy-five tons. This boat was launched, taken to Perth Amboy and there successfully tried by Mr. Holland on St. Patrick's Day, 1898.

Curiously enough, the great European naval powers, with that cautious conservatism which can be appreciated in the circumstances, looked askance at the invention just as they did in regard to Fulton's proposal of a steam-propelled vessel years before. They were not going to adopt any innovation until it had passed the experimental stage. The submarine first won the approval of the French, to whose venturesome nature it appealed in the same manner as the aerial inventions of the Wright brothers appealed to them some years later, and about twelve years ago they began the development of a submarine navy with characteristic energy. In fact, they took up this branch of naval design almost to the exclusion of every other department, with the result that France in point of naval tonnage dropped from second place to fourth.

Great Britain at first was lukewarm toward the submarine. Then, keenly realizing its possibilities, she began to build and elaborate them so extensively and rapidly that she soon outstripped all her rivals and to-day leads the world in the number of these formidable vessels built and building. Just what role they will play in the present struggle time will tell. The first serious enterprise, that of German submarine U13, was a disastrous failure.

IN BRUSSELS.

There must have been a high old time in Berlin when the announcement was made that German cavalry had entered Brussels. The edge might have been taken off the celebration, however, had the report been accompanied by the statement that the Belgian army practically made no resistance. The occupation of Belgium's capital as a tactical manoeuvre is not worth a blank cartridge. We have no doubt it was contemplated by the allies from the very first. The place is not fortified; it is not on the line of the main German invasion of France as originally disclosed, and if its occupation means that the Kaiser's legions are operating in force in its vicinity the only conclusion to be drawn is that the army of the Meuse has been unable to make any headway against the French lines drawn across their path from Namur southward. The dispatches hint that the Germans are endeavoring to effect a turning movement through an opening in the north, that is by a detour by way of Brussels, which, if successful, would bring them into France somewhere at Lille and north of Paris by some 120 miles. But the allies are leaving no openings into France either on the north or east.

The occupation of a great portion of Belgium so long as it does not include the capture of Antwerp is clearly not regarded by Generals Joffre and French as of much importance. In proof of this we only have to point to the fact that the task of resisting the overwhelming army of the invaders was allotted almost wholly to the comparatively meagre but heroic forces led by the gallant king of the Belgians. They have done their work thoroughly. They have harassed and delayed the German advance to such an extent that the allies have had abundant time in which to mobilize, establish their positions and prepare with fresh troops to meet soldiers more or less wearied by their exertions, depressed by their enormous losses, a long way from their

base and with a commissariat which in many instances has been shown to be seriously inadequate.

Antwerp will prove a thorn in the German flank just as Liege, down in the corner, turned out to be a kink in the German machine. Belgium's famous seaport is one of the most fortifiably fortified places in Europe. Situated on the Schelde, it has direct access to the sea, from which it can receive supplies whenever it is hard pressed. Besides, it enjoys a natural advantage of immense importance. Districts surrounding it can be flooded, making storming operations almost impossible. To invest it the Germans would require an army of several hundred thousand men, whose communications would be constantly in danger while those of Antwerp from the sea would be always open. It is quite possible, moreover, that Britain would send her second expeditionary army by way of Antwerp, which thus would be the base of a deadly flank attack on the right wing of the main German army operating in Belgium. To the lay mind the retirement of the Belgian troops to that port seems to be a move of great importance.

Coincidental with the announcement that the Belgians with splendid self-abandonment have given up their capital is the report that there is not a German soldier on French soil. In other words, the resistance of the Belgians has shattered the schedule of the German general staff. It is now almost three weeks since war between France and Germany broke out, and it was confidentially expected in Berlin that in that period German armies would be investing Paris after having inflicted several rapid crushing blows on the French army. The army of the Meuse has only unfortified Brussels. The army of the Moselle has been checked at the frontier, while the army of the Rhine, instead of isolating Belfort and Epinal in France, has lost Muelhausen, Thann and Gebweiler in Alsace, leaving the French in possession of the mountain passes and a considerable strip along both that province and Lorraine. It is reported, though we do not credit the report, that the Kaiser invited his staff to dine with him in a fashionable Paris restaurant on August 15. Unless his army sticks to schedule more faithfully it would be wiser for him to give that dinner in Berlin. Already Germany has discovered the difference between the first few weeks of this war and the triumphal opening of the struggle of 1870.

HELPING THOSE AT HOME.

The federal government is taking steps to prevent the undue enhancement of food prices in Canada in consequence of the war. This is one of the most urgent matters to which attention should be directed, because even before hostilities broke out in Europe the cost of living had reached an almost unendurable height in this country. If it is allowed to go much higher the distress which will prevail in Canada from ocean to ocean the coming winter will be heart-rending.

In some particulars, especially in the case of importations, it will be difficult to prevent a radical upward tendency, but, generally speaking, the government by providing drastic penalties can exercise control over the prices. We are living in the time of a great war. We must resign ourselves to severe economic dislocation, and the burden should be equitably distributed. The loss must not be borne alone by the consumer. The producer should bear his share. What discrimination is shown should be in favor of the poor and against the rich. The well-to-do must abandon some of their luxuries, for the working classes have no luxuries to abandon. The country will not have reached the end of its sacrifices when it has sent its sons to the battlefield. They are its best, it is true, but those who remain at home also must carry the cross.

It is not only because it will exact a terrible toll in precious lives that the war will affect most profoundly the thought and character of the world. From it will lead trails other than those of bereavement and sorrow. Unemployment, indigence, hunger and misery are some of the corollaries from which humanity will have to suffer. It is the stern duty of governments, therefore, to take the fullest measures to alleviate these conditions, steps which in time of peace may be deemed to transcend the bounds of reason. There are campaigns which must be fought other than those on the fields of Belgium, in East Prussia or in the Balkans. They are campaigns against foes more insidious and deadly than the human units shooting one another down on the battlefield—foes like starvation and want.

In this connection we desire to draw attention to the appeal of the local Friendly Help Society for assistance in its splendid work of ameliorating the lot of indigent people in this city. These people have the first claim to our attention and sympathy, and while contributions to patriotic funds eloquently bespeak the patriotism of the donors, we are confident that our citizens in gazing towards the shocking spectacle of Europe will not forget

Washed Nut Coal \$4.75

Per Ton
delivered.

Having succeeded in buying 1,000 tons of this celebrated Summer fuel at a very low figure we are now able to offer it at the above price for CASH. This is identically the same kind of fuel that we have been selling at \$5.25 per ton.

Remember that you take no chances on placing an order for this Coal, for with every pound goes our guarantee that if it is not satisfactory we will remove the Coal from your basement, refund you your money and not charge you a cent for what you have used.

Half Ton \$2.50

KIRK & CO.

1212 Broad Street.
Opposite Colonist.
Esquimalt Road
Phones 212 and 139

the distress which exists in their midst. Let us remember that in the conflict now in progress those countries will win that best look after the comfort of their people—those countries which regard the lot of their most humble as a matter of national concern.

WHAT IT COSTS.

The first cost of the war to Canada is about fifty thousand dollars a day. By first cost we mean the outlay involved in connection with the expeditionary force of twenty-five thousand men who soon will be gathered at Valcartier. The daily pay at \$1.10 per man will be \$27,500. The extra allowances for officers will increase this amount to more than thirty thousand dollars per day. Provisions and other supplies for the force will cost about twenty thousand dollars per day, making a total of approximately fifty thousand dollars.

The grand total, however, will be much greater. Guns, ammunition and transport will run into large figures. Besides, there are thousands of troops under arms who do not belong to the foreign service force and who are in receipt of the statutory allowance. We question if the total cost to the country will be less than \$150,000 per day, in which case the war loan of fifty million dollars to be raised by the government will not be at all unreasonable.

TO-DAY'S SUMMARY.

"The most formidable shock in history" will occur on Belgian soil, according to French military experts. When the great armies of Germany and Austria on one side and the allied troops of Belgium, France and Great Britain on the other, come into close contact. No definite information as to the place where the decisive encounter is to occur is permitted to pass the censor, but the general staff of the French army declares itself confident of fighting under the best auspices for its own forces.

Not a shot was fired by the Belgians when entry into Brussels was made yesterday by a strong column of German troops encamped in the vicinity. After the departure of the Belgian troops from the capital communication was cut off between that part and other parts of Belgium and abroad. The temporary capital of the country, Antwerp, whither the Belgians have retired, is understood to be strongly fortified and military correspondents declare the preparations for its defence extend over an enormous area, while it has been provisioned for a long siege.

British and French warships bombarded and greatly damaged Cattaro, an Austrian seaport, on Tuesday.

Libau, the Russian Baltic seaport, was badly damaged during its two-hour bombardment by a German fleet, according to the captain of a Swedish steamer. The inhabitants were panic-stricken.

German warships are reported to have destroyed the harbor works at Hangö, Finland.

Japan is making active preparations in view of the approaching expiration on Sunday of the time limit of her ultimatum to Germany. It is expected she will at once move on Kiau Chau, the German protectorate in China.

An Anglo-American Rough-Rider Corps has been formed in Paris, and its services have been accepted by the French ministry of war.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Final Clean-Up of All Summer Outing and House Dresses at \$1.00 and \$1.90



To-morrow we continue this final clean-up of all Cotton House and Outing Dresses. Although by far the greater number of these Dresses have been sold to-day, yet there's a nice selection that will be snapped up quickly by early shoppers Saturday. Every Dress is a great bargain, and not one should be left when the store closes its doors to-morrow night.

AT \$1.00—There are Ladies' House Dresses in out-sizes from 41 to 51 bust as well as smaller sizes. Also a nice range of Misses' Outing Dresses in fancy ginghams, prints, chambrays and linens. Various styles to choose from, and regular values up to \$4.50.

AT \$1.90—There are pretty little styles in Outing Dresses for misses and children. These are in fancy muslins, ginghams, chambrays and linens. Styles include the middie and Balkan effects, also with sailor collars. Regular values in this assortment up to \$6.75.

—First Floor

An Excellent Assortment of Buffets Marked at Bargain Prices



In the Broad Street windows to-day we are showing an excellent range of Oak and Oak Finished Buffets, all marked at August Sale Prices. A much heavier stock than usual has made it essential for us to cut prices much lower than at previous sales. In fact many of these boards are away down to nearly half, while there are many that are marked at one-third off. For example—

One Handsome Buffet is made from solid oak fitted with two large cupboards, two drawers for silver plate and mirror back. The finish is in best style Early English. A Buffet formerly marked at \$25.00. Special bargain price at **\$15.00**

Fumed Oak Buffet, exceptionally well made and finished. Fitted with long drawer for table linens, 2 small drawers for silver plate, and handsome bevelled mirror to back. Beautifully mounted in front with brass trimmings. Another great bargain for **\$29.75**

For other special values see windows or visit the showrooms on second floor.

Saturday Candy Specials

Plain Butterscotch, per lb. **20c**
Filibert, per lb. **25c**
Log Cabin, reg. 40c lb. for **25c**
French Nougat, reg. 50c lb. for **35c**
Cocoa Croquettes, reg. 50c lb. for **35c**
Fry's Whipped Cream Walnuts, per box. **5c**
Ganong's Chocolate Caramels, per box. **10c**
Ganong's Assorted Alakema, per box. **5c**
Vienna Rolls, 6 for 5c, or per box. **25c**
Try Our Delicious—French Bon Bons, Walnut Cream Cake, Almond Chip.

—Main Floor

Special Notice to Our Drug Department Customers.

There will be NO ADVANCE in our prices of Drug Sundries, Etc., so long as our present stock lasts.

We, however, reserve the right to limit the quantity of each purchase.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Complete School Outfit For Children Returning to School on Monday

We draw special attention to all parents and guardians who are fitting out their children in readiness for school next Monday to the special preparations we have made in order to supply every necessity. One visit to this big store will enable you to buy your entire outfit, all under one roof, thus saving you much valuable time and at the same time enabling you to get the largest possible selection at minimum cost.

GARMENTS FOR GIRLS

Wash Dresses in fancy checks, plaids, stripes and self colors. Splendid wearing qualities, in prints, ginghams and linens. Various smart styles to choose from. Dresses for girls of 14 years only. Special at **\$1.00**

From 6 to 14 years. Special at \$1.50, \$1.75 and **\$2.75**

Better Grade Wash Dresses in fancy muslins, plaques, flowered crepes, zephyrs and chambrays, in all colors and very smart styles. All sizes from 6 to 14 years, at prices ranging from \$3.50 to **\$7.50**

New Fall Cloth Dresses, most serviceable for school wear, in pretty styles and hard-wearing serges, Panamas and corded velvets. All sizes to 14 years at prices ranging from \$1.90 to **\$6.50**

Girls' School Sweaters in coat shape, V-neck, also with military collars. Serviceable colors of brown, navy, grey and white; also in combination colors. Medium and heavy woollen qualities. All sizes. Our own special values at 75c, \$1.00 and **\$1.25**

Girls' Boots—One of the best qualities for school wear is undoubtedly "The Classic" brand. We have our new Fall stock ready, and can show you all sizes in both gun-metal, tan calf and patent leathers, and in button and blucher styles. Sizes 8 to 10½. Per pair **\$2.25**
Sizes 11 to 2, per pair **\$2.75**

Girls' School Hose—Special, per pair. **25c**

GARMENTS FOR BOYS

Boys' School Suits in hard-wearing tweeds and tweed mixtures, and in serviceable shades and patterns that don't show the dirt. These Suits are especially made for school boys. Extra well tailored where the wear is needed most. The new Fall styles come in both double-breasted and Norfolk styles with bloomer pants. All sizes. At prices from \$3.75 to **\$10.00**

We have a very special offering at **\$3.75**

Boys' School Caps in a large variety of shapes, patterns and colors. Special, each **25c**

Boys' Knee Pants in strong, serviceable tweeds and worsteds. Part of a special purchase and worth one-third more. All sizes. Bloomer style, per pair **\$1.00**
Plain style, per pair **75c**

Boys' Strong School Boots, made from solid leather, in medium and heavy grades for Fall wear. Box calf, blucher style—
Sizes 8 to 10½, per pair **\$2.00**
Sizes 11 to 13½, per pair **\$2.25**
Sizes 1 to 5, per pair **\$2.50**

Boys' Buster Hose, the best and strongest for school wear. All sizes. Per pair. **25c**

Boys' Stripe Flannelette Shirts with turn-down attached collars and band cuffs. Sizes 13 to 14. Special, each **45c**

Boys' School Shirts in dark striped ginghams and galateas, turn-down attached collars and band cuffs. All sizes. Special, each, only **45c**

Boys' White Duck School or Outing Shirts, with turn-down attached collars and soft band cuffs. All sizes. Each. **75c**

Boys' Collegiate Shirts, made in plain and fancy cotton cambrics, soft double collar and cuffs to match. Shirts are coat shape and well made. Sizes 13 to 14½. Special, each **\$1.25**

CORN BROOMS

With long handle. Special Saturday at **15c**
—Second Floor

"Every Man a Soldier," published in two keys. Per copy **40c**
Sheet Music—First Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

New Shoes a Torture

Because of corns. Do not let this go on. Bowes' Corn Cure acts like magic. Get some to-day; it will only cost you 25¢ at

Cyrus H. Bowes
1228 GOVERNMENT ST.
The old-established Drug Store

Butterick Patterns

3 Real Bargains For You

This Summer's Blouses, Wash Skirts and Colored Hose are going at the following reduced prices—
Blouses, values up to \$3.00 for only \$1.00
Skirts, values \$3.00 and over for \$2.00
All shades of Penman's Hose, 3 pairs for \$1.00

G. A. Richardson & Co.
636 Yates Street.
VICTORIA HOUSE

HOUSES BUILT

On Instalment Plan

D. H. BALE

Contractor, Builder and Architect
Corner Fort and Broadways Aves.
Telephone 1140

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

"A limited number of ex-members of the Royal North-West Mounted Police and other likely men are required for the Force. Applicants not to exceed 45 years and to pass medical examination. For particulars apply Room 1, 525 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B. C.
"A. E. SNYDER, Major, "Recruiting Officer."

LOOKING THROUGH GLASSES

Perfectly Ground and Properly Fitted
Your eyes are comfortable and vision good.
THIS MONTH
\$5.00 Complete
Including the best gold-filled mountings in my establishment and the latest styles. Specially ground compound lenses are extra. Work done in my own lens grinding room. Every lens tested.
Ask your friends about me.

Frank Clugston

Optician, 654 Yates St., Corner Douglas
Upstairs, Where the Rent Is Low.
Phone 5351.
Hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and Saturday Evenings.

BRIEF NEWS OF THE CITY

Wm. Stewart, Men's and Ladies' Tailor shop, Campbell building, corner Fort and Douglas streets.

S. P. C. A.—Cases of cruelty 'phone Inspector Russell, 1921; Secretary, L1738.

Phoenix Beer, \$1.50 per doz. qt.

The B. C. Funeral Co., Chas. Hayward, president, 784 Broughton street, calls promptly attended to. Phone 2235.

Victoria People stop at the fire-proof, elegant popular-priced hotel, the new Richmond, when in Seattle.

Economy Wet Wash Laundry.—Family wash, 75¢ a week. Clothes returned on the following day, thoroughly washed. Phone 3339. 2612 Bridge street.

For Fire, marine, automobile, liability, sickness and accident, plate glass, elevator and employers' liability, consult Gillespie, Hart & Todd, general agents for British Columbia. All claims settled and paid by our office.

Wanted to Purchase.—Good agreement for sale at reasonable rates. Colonial Trust Company, Limited, Merchants' Bank building.

Lawn Mower Hospital, 614 Cormorant. Successful operations daily.

On Saturday, August 22, the Shore Hardware Co., Ltd., will open a complete line of Groceries, which they have added to their large stock of Hardware. They will sell Groceries at Ridiculously Low Prices for Spot Cash—Wise people should investigate.

SANDS Funeral Furnishing Co., Limited, Funeral Directors and Licensed Embalmers. You will find our charges reasonable. Prompt and courteous. Service day or night. Phone 3306. Lady in attendance, 1515 Quadra street.

When Passing By look at the Removal Sale piano bargains in our show window, 1104 Government St., Montelius Piano House, Ltd.

A Large Dental Practice—built strictly on business principles which represent an honest effort, good material and a guaranteed result. Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government St.

If You Want a Truck or Express Wagon or Tally-Ho for picnics, phone 593. Cameron and Caldwell. Phone 593. 829 Johnson.

Hanna & Thomson, Phone 498, Funeral Directors, 827 Pandora avenue. The expense of a funeral is a matter of your own desire. We attend to every detail of arrangements. Our home-like chapel free to our patrons. Lady attendant if desired. Calls day or night promptly attended.

Are Your Teeth Sound?—If not come in and let me examine them. Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government St.

Our Roses Are Better than the best over 25,000 growing in our nursery; also a greenhouse full of beautiful Begonias. Come and see them at The Lansdowne Floral Gardens, 1591 Hillside avenue, two blocks from car.

A Reliable Dentist—One who will guarantee all his work. Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government St. Open evenings.

One of the Unfortunate Results of the European War is the cessation of the flow of money from the old world for development purposes on Vancouver Island. We know of many men thrown out of work already, and there will be many more. What do they intend to do? Stay in the city and live on their savings? It would be much more to their advantage to get a few acres of good land in the country, and get them into a state of cultivation. The Vancouver Island Fruit Lands, Ltd., has some thousands of acres. All the way from Parksville to Union Bay, also in the Alberni district. The price is \$40 and \$45 per acre in payments over five years. The land can also be leased on very easy terms. Our office will be open from 8 to 9 in the evenings for the benefit of those not able to call during the daytime. Vancouver Island Fruit Lands, Ltd. General agents, Carmichael & Macdonald, Ltd., 608 Belmont House, Victoria, B. C.

The Umbrella Shop, 610 Pandora St.

The Gaelic Society will hold their monthly dances in the Forester hall, Broad street, on Friday, at 9 p. m. Mrs. Ridgard's orchestra.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. qt.

The Removal Piano Bargains in our window attract many people. Good upright pianos for \$157, \$198, \$228; Broadwoods only \$338. 1104 Government street, Montelius Piano House, Ltd.

Ohlson's Roses are the best.

Painless Methods—for the extraction of Teeth. Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government St. Open evenings.

Balango Bros. play at the Crystal theatre now. Charles at the piano and Willie plays with him in the evenings. The show is worth three times the price of admission, 10¢.

Schools, to Re-open.—Following the long summer vacation, all public and high schools in the province of British Columbia, will open at 9 a. m. on Monday next, August 24.

Teacher—"Define Climate." Small boy—"Get up it, sir." Get up on one of our Ontario ladders. They are strong, well-braced and won't collapse with passenger on. Fitted with shelf for basket or pail. 5 feet, \$2; 6 feet, \$2.50; 7 feet, \$3. R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas St.

West End W. C. T. U.—The monthly meeting of the west end branch of the W. C. T. U. was held yesterday afternoon at Wesley church, Mrs. J. S. McAdam presiding. Superintendents were appointed for the various departments of the work in connection with the medal contest to be held next month. There will be a parlor meeting on Tuesday, September 1, at the home of Mrs. Welsh, when a special address will be given.

Rain in Province.—Rain fell yesterday in the Cariboo district, and is looked for to-day in the Kootenay district. It is raining along the coast of Washington to-day, with accompanying cooler temperatures. Yesterday the maximum temperature in Victoria was 68.

Maccabees Picnic.—Queen Alexandra's Hill Ladies of the Maccabees, held its annual picnic on children's day, August 18, at Cadboro Bay. Leaving the city early in the forenoon a party of about sixty of the members and smaller folks went out to the popular beach, carrying with them well-filled hampers which supplied all sorts of good things for the alfresco luncheon which was served about 1 o'clock. The afternoon was taken up with bathing and games, a delicious tea being served about 5 o'clock before the guests and their entertainers returned to the city.

Testaments for Men.—Rev. Dr. Campbell, chaplain of the 50th Highlanders, who has taken steps to secure for each of the volunteers going to the seat of war, a neat pocket Bible, received the following statement from the secretary of the B. C. auxiliary of the Canadian Bible society yesterday: "Notice has arrived from Toronto, informing us that on the arrival of the troops at Valcartier each man will receive a new testament as a gift from the Canadian Bible society."

Become Citizens Here.—Several former residents of prairie cities have come to make their home at Victoria during the past short period. Jackson Hanby, formerly of Calgary, has come here to live and has moved into his new house on Lansdowne road, Uplands. His residence will add greatly to the beauties of this city, as the grounds are being laid out with lawns, pergolas and gardens. Beside Mr. Hanby's house stands that of H. Gilbert, who has come here from Edmonton. John A. Turner, formerly of Calgary, has had built a fine residence at the corner of Suffolk road and Shore road, Uplands, having decided to make this city his home in future. Other prairie residents who will come here are J. D. McLean, of Edmonton, who will erect a house at Midland road, in the same residential section; Bryce Wright, of Calgary, and Dr. Good, of Winnipeg. The splendid new house being erected by the Hon. T. W. Patterson at Funnell Cove, Uplands, that to be built on the site bought by Sir Richard McBride, and the house just completed by A. J. C. McDermott are homes of Victoria citizens which will add to the appearance of the section.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY

Victoria Times, August 21, 1889.

Capt. Algar, of the American sealing schooner Olle I. Algar, arrived from Port Townsend last evening, and brought information that two more schooners had been seized in Behring sea by the United States cutter Rush.

A pair of quail has been presented to the park by Messrs. Whittaker and Lindley.

Captain Young, district inspector of customs, arrived from Nadiamo yesterday, accompanied by Inspector Clute, of New Westminster. The warehouses and sufrances sheds were inspected last night and both gentlemen went over to Vancouver to-day.

The steamer Princess Louise sails to-morrow evening for the north on the second excursion trip of the season with a fair passenger and freight list. Those making the trip are Commissioner Wrigley, of Winnipeg, and Assistant Commissioner Smith, of the Hudson's Bay company, Dr. Butler and J. R. Wilson.

SWORD SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS IN PRISON

Magistrate Remarked That Forgery Was Only One Link in Chain of Similar Offences

Two years in the penitentiary was the sentence pronounced on Robert Sword in the police court this morning after he had been found guilty of uttering a forged receipt of the Great West Fishing Co.

There was a painful scene in court, Mrs. Sword, the sentenced man's wife, breaking down entirely, and the prisoner calling her name as he was led away to the cells.

In delivering sentence Magistrate Jay said: "This is a charge in which it is alleged that in February last the accused uttered a forged receipt. He has pleaded guilty, but it appears from the evidence that the offence was merely a link in a long chain of dealings which were clearly forgeries, and the result of which has been that the witness Wolfe has been victimized to the extent of \$11,000."

"While one may sympathize with a married man in such a position, I must not allow my sympathy to stand in the way of my duty, which is not only to punish the offence, but to deter others who might be tempted to offend in a similar way. It is clear that the forgery which was the basis of this charge was only one detail in a long list of similar misdemeanors."

"The accused is sentenced to two years in the penitentiary." Previous to the pronouncement of the sentence, Sword had asked for a lenient punishment on account of his wife and young family.

Had Intoxicant.—Big John, an Indian, pleaded guilty in the police court this morning to being in possession of an intoxicant, and was sentenced to a fine of \$25 or one month in jail. He stated he had got the whiskey from a Chinaman.

Building Permit.—A building permit has been issued to Thomas Plimley for alterations to premises at 731 Johnson street. The store front and partitions will be changed.

Stephens' Guarantee.—H. C. Stephens, London, Eng., manufacturer of Stephens' Ink, cables that he will replace free all consignments that may be seized or destroyed by the enemy.

Will Aid Volunteers.—At the meeting of the local lodge of Elks last night, it was unanimously agreed to keep in good standing in the lodge those members who have enlisted in the Canadian contingent for the front.

To Administer Oath.—The Canada Gazette, under date August 15, 1914, contains notice of the appointment of Ernest Miller Haynes, of Victoria, assistant post office inspector, to be a commissioner to tender and administer to and take from all and every person or persons the oath of allegiance.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture postcards of other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

ADOGRAM No. 17

If you want to shoot scenery use a shot gun. If you are after big game take a rifle and shoot straight.

When the national advertiser uses the newspaper—he is aiming rifle shots at a definite purchasing power. He is not scattering at a wide range of scenery hoping to hit a profit. He is making his shots tell.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN.

Victoria Sub-Unit.

Orders by Captain G. Gray Donald, commanding.
All Frontiersmen in Victoria and outlying districts of Vancouver Island are requested to report personally or by letter to headquarters, 499 Belmont House, Victoria.

Frontiersmen resident in Victoria are to make their whereabouts known daily at headquarters between the hours of 4.30 p. m. and 5.30 p. m. Telephone 1905.

There will be a muster parade on Friday, August 21, at 7.30 p. m., at Beacon Hill park (South Park school), all members to be on the ground fifteen minutes before the parade is called. All members must be present at this parade.

Dress: Full dress, without holster. Any man wishing to join can obtain full particulars at the orderly room, 499 Belmont House, between the hours of 4.30 p. m. and 5.30 p. m.
J. W. FAIRLIE,
Acting Adjutant.

SUMMER SCHOOL WORK

Many Interesting Subjects Are Being Discussed at Cadboro Bay Camp: Sunday and Monday Meetings.

The attendance is increasing, together with the interest, at the summer school being held for Sunday school workers of the Methodist church at Cadboro Bay this week. Rev. Mr. Hardy is conducting an interesting class in Methods of Bible study. Rev. Mr. Morgan and Rev. Mr. Robson have been conducting, with much success, a class in missionary work; and Rev. Thos. Green is opening up various problems in sociology dealing with the matter along scientific lines and with consideration of the principles of economic adjustment.

The deaconess' work of the church is ably represented by Miss Heffron. Rev. J. P. Westman has been making a specialty of religious educational work—the organization, the operation, the difficulties, and the goal of it all. Last evening a particularly interesting and instructive address was given by J. R. Cowell, clerk of the Alberta legislature, on "Platform Speaking."

Sunday services will be held at the camp as follows: 11 a. m., Rev. J. P. Westman; 3 p. m., "An Ideal Adult Sunday school class;" 7.30, "Around the Camp Fire."

The rally announced for the Monday camp night will take place instead in the Centennial Methodist church at 8 p. m. All young people's societies, Sunday school adult classes, officers, teachers and workers, are invited. The addresses of the evening will be given by J. Patrick and Rev. J. P. Westman. The former speaker will report the Chicago convention of one, and Mr. Westman will report for the silver jubilee held recently at Buffalo, N. Y.

TO OPEN NEXT MONTH

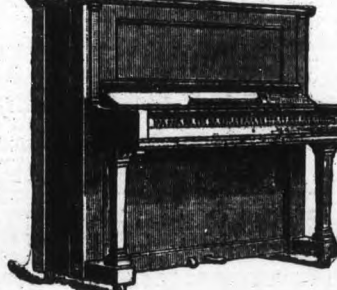
St. Columba Congregation Expects to Hold Dedication Services Last Sunday in September.

Work on the new St. Columba Presbyterian church, Oak Bay, has made rapid progress during the past few weeks, and the congregation is looking forward to attending services there within the next few weeks. The final touches, it is confidently anticipated, will be finished by the middle of next month, and arrangements are being made for Rev. E. A. Henry, of Chalmers church, Vancouver, to conduct the opening services for the dedication of the new church on the morning and evening of the last Sunday in September.

The principal work of construction, both within and without, is now complete, with the exception of the laying of the floors. The ladies of the church, it is understood, have undertaken the task of getting pews for the auditorium, and it is hoped that these will be in readiness for the dedication service. Two of the Sunday school classes are supplying all the necessary pulpit furniture, so that the main auditorium of the building should present a very comfortable and well-furnished appearance on the occasion of the first gathering of church members in the handsome new edifice on Granite and Mitchell streets.

Slightly Used Pianos--

Just the Thing for Children's Practice



Just what you want for the children's use while they are getting through the first year of piano tuition.

In the course of our business we are constantly taking good used pianos as part payment on new pianos and player-pianos. Just now we have accumulated several instruments, practically all of which are in excellent shape. These have been gone over by our own expert and made ready for use. They will give long and full satisfaction.

In buying these pianos you have the reputation and prestige of Western Canada's Largest Music House to guide you. The average person who buys a piano is not in a position to personally decide as to the instrument's merit. Therefore, it is advisable to buy your piano from a well-established, well-known dealer who will protect your interests in the transaction.

Come Early if You Want One of These Slightly Used Pianos.
Prices \$75, \$100, \$125 and \$150.

FLETCHER BROS.

Western Canada's Largest Music House

1231 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

St. George's School for Girls

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL

1249 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

CHRISTMAS TERM COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 1

Recent Successes to McGill Direct From School.

Thorough Grounding in All School Subjects.

Physical Culture, Drawing, Singing included in school fees. Games mistress. Vacancies for boarders. For prospectus, apply to Mrs. Suttie. At home by appointment any afternoon. Phone 1615.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Aug. 21.—5 a. m.—The barometer remains abnormally low over the interior. Rain is now falling in Cariboo, and may extend to Kootenay. Rain is also falling on the Washington coast. The weather remains fine and moderately warm in the prairie provinces.

Forecasts.
For 36 hours ending 5 p. m. Saturday.
Victoria and vicinity—Strong winds or gales, mostly westerly and southerly, generally fair and cool.
Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, mostly S. rain, with showers to-night or on Saturday.

Reports.
Victoria—Barometer, 29.03; temperature, maximum yesterday, 68; minimum, 52; wind, 15 miles S. W.; weather, clear.
Vancouver—Barometer, 29.06; temperature, maximum yesterday, 70; minimum, 56; wind, 4 miles S. E.; weather, cloudy.
Kamloops—Barometer, 29.30; temperature, maximum yesterday, 88; minimum, 56; wind, 4 miles W.; weather, clear.
Barkerville—Barometer, 29.38; temperature, maximum yesterday, 96; minimum, 44; wind, calm; rain, 12; weather, rain.
Tatoosh—Barometer, 29.06; temperature, maximum yesterday, 66; minimum, 50; wind, 4 miles S.; rain, 9; weather, rain.
Portland, Ore.—Barometer, 30.10; temperature, maximum yesterday, 66; minimum, 50; wind, 5 miles N. W.; weather, cloudy.

Seattle—Barometer, 30.10; temperature, maximum yesterday, 68; minimum, 56; wind, 8 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.
San Francisco—Barometer, 29.31; temperature, maximum yesterday, 52; wind, 11 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.

Temperature.
Calgary 76
Edmonton 84
Prince Albert 74
Winnipeg 82
Toronto 70
Ottawa 74
Montreal 78
St. John 74
Halifax 82

Victoria Daily Weather.
Observations taken 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m., Thursday:

Temperature.
Highest 68
Lowest 53
Average 60
Bright sunshine, 9 hours and 15 minutes.
General state of weather, fair.

SAYS NO ONE NEED REMAIN THIN NOW

Physician's Advice for Thin, Underdeveloped Men and Women.

Thousands of people suffer from excessive thinness, weak nerves and feeble stomachs, who, having tried advertised flesh-makers, food-fads, physical culture stunts and rub-on creams, resign themselves to life-long thinness. A fat grow after years of thinness, and is also unequalled for repairing the waste of sickness or faulty digestion, and for strengthening the nerves. This remarkable discovery is called Sargol. Six strength-giving, fat-producing elements of scientific merit have been combined in this peerless preparation, which is endorsed by eminent physicians and used by prominent people everywhere. It is absolutely harmless, inexpensive and efficient.

A month's systematic use of Sargol should produce flesh and strength by correcting faults of digestion and by supplying highly concentrated fats to the blood. Increased nourishment is obtained from the food eaten, and the additional fats that thin people need are provided. Dr. E. Campbell, Prescription Store, Victoria, B. C., and other leading druggists supply Sargol and say there is a large demand for it.

While this new preparation has given splendid results as a nerve-tonic and vitalityizer, it should not be used by nervous people unless they wish to gain at least ten pounds of flesh.

ECLIPSE OF SUN

Phenomenon Visible This Morning in Nearly All European Countries; Ended at Brandon at Sunrise.

A total eclipse of the sun took place to-day. Commencing at 10 o'clock at Greenwich, the total eclipse extended across Greenland, Norway, Sweden, the Gulf of Finland, Southwestern Russia, to Turkey in Asia and Persia, ending in the northern part of India. As far west as Brandon the eclipse would have been visible in Canada had it not ended exactly at sunrise. Even had it lasted a few minutes longer it is probable that not many people would have witnessed it at such an early hour.

It will be seen from the above area over which the eclipse extended that the sun would be totally veiled for a few minutes in nearly every one of the war-affected countries, and there is no doubt that the natural phenomenon, which still remains a profound mystery to many of the peasant-folk of the various countries of the world, will be taken as an omen or sign from Heaven having special significance to the big national events of the hour. Many of the soldiers in the allied forces will also doubtless read a meaning into the passing of the moon between the earth and the sun.

POST OFFICE CIRCULAR.

No Mails for Germany, German Colonies, Austria-Hungary or Luxembourg Will Be Accepted.

The following circular has been sent out from the post office department, Ottawa, under date of August 15, to all offices in the Dominion:

The British post office advises that the mail service between the United Kingdom and Germany, German colonies, Austria-Hungary and Luxembourg is entirely suspended, that mails for other European countries can be received for dispatch as opportunity offers, but that all services are irregular and uncertain.

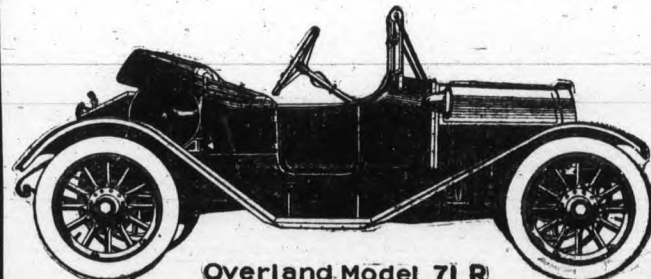
In accordance with this, the postmaster will, until further advised, not accept any mail matter for Germany, German colonies, Austria-Hungary and Luxembourg for onward transmission, whether by our Canadian service, by New York, or by any other route.

All mail matter for these countries now on hand or posted by the public notwithstanding this notice, is to be listed and sent, accompanied by the lists, in special returns by first mail to the dead letter office, Ottawa.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Victoria Observatory.
From 12th to 18th August, 1914.
Victoria.—Total amount of bright sunshine, 70 hours and 38 minutes; rain, 0.3 inch; highest temperature, 78.5 on 12th; lowest, 61 on 12th.
Vancouver.—Total amount of bright sunshine, 59 hours and 38 minutes; rain, 0.3 inch; highest temperature, 79 on 12th; lowest, 61 on 12th.
Nanaimo.—Rain, 0.3 inch; highest temperature, 78.5 on 12th; lowest, 49 on 12th.
New Westminster.—Rain, 0.2 inch; highest temperature, 88 on 12th; lowest, 48 on 12th.
Kamloops.—No rain; highest temperature, 90 on 13th and 14th; lowest, 54 on 13th.
Penticton.—Highest temperature, 90 on 13th and 15th; lowest, 49 on 13th.
Nelson.—Highest temperature, 95 on 12th; lowest, 49 on 12th.
Barkerville.—Rain, 1.3 inch; highest temperature, 70 on 15th; lowest, 34 on 17th.
Prince Rupert.—No rain; highest temperature, 68 on 18th; lowest, 32 on 14th.
Atlin.—Rain, 30 inch; highest temperature, 64 on 13th; lowest, 39 on 12th.
Dawson.—No rain; highest temperature, 64 on 12th and 13th; lowest, 42 on 15th and 16th.

"If you get it at PLIMLEY'S it's all right."



Overland Model 71 R

Touring Car—A Snap!

1914 "Overland" Touring Car, only slightly used, a big bargain at only \$1,200

Special Auto Bargain--

1914 "Overland" Runabout which has been very little used, and runs even better now than when new. Regular price with spare tube and license \$1,580. Our price for a quick sale is \$1,150.

WE BUY OR SELL SECOND HAND CARS

THOS. PLIMLEY

Phone 698
730 Yates Street

Phone 697
127-735 Johnson

Along the Waterfront

Shipping News from Day to Day

LUMBER SHIPMENTS OF FIRST SEVEN MONTHS

Gain of Ten Million Feet in Shipments From Pacific Northwest Over Last Year

Exports of lumber from British Columbia, Washington and Oregon to foreign countries during the first six months of 1914 totaled 285,664,265 feet, as compared with 275,742,926 feet for the corresponding period of 1913, a gain of 9,921,339 feet, according to the returns just completed by the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau.

Despite this good showing, however, there was a decrease in the total amount of lumber shipped from the three districts, as the water-borne cargoes to California fell off 93,947,360 feet and domestic cargoes, 3,408,835 feet, making the net loss 87,434,855 feet. The shipments to all ports in the first half of 1914 aggregated 292,562,315 feet, as compared with 299,387,171 feet in the corresponding period of 1913. Shipments to California totaled 570,755,781 feet in the six months just closed, as compared with 664,703,141 feet in the first half of 1913, while the comparative figures for domestic ports are 46,532,269 feet and 49,841,194 feet.

The water-borne shipments of the first half of 1913, on the other hand, gained 120,000,000 feet over the first half of 1912. This comparison is said to indicate the apathy, which prevailed in the cargo market during the first half of 1914, a condition which recent developments have not tended to improve.

The only market in which there was any great gain was China. British Columbia, Washington and Oregon increased their lumber shipments to that country during the first six months of 1914, 28,229,022 feet.

Another interesting feature of the business of the last six months was the increase of 5,671,524 feet to the east coast of South America, and a gain of 4,585,537 feet to the United Kingdom and the Continent. On the other hand, shipments to the west coast of South America shrank 6,827,189 feet and the Australia trade 18,786,383 feet. During the first half of 1914 there was a big falling off in lumber shipments to the Hawaiian Islands. This business, which in the first half of 1913 amounted to 34,675,166 feet, dwindled to 11,943,573 feet in the first six months of 1914.

During the month of July lumber exports and offshore domestic lumber cargoes from British Columbia, Washington and Oregon totaled 56,053,519 feet, of which Washington shipped 34,976,197 feet, Oregon 18,138,862 feet, and British Columbia 2,938,460 feet. Australia received the greatest amount of lumber in July, 17,309,125 feet, and China came next with 15,478,919 feet.

CAPT. EVANS IN HOSPITAL.

Captain Evans, of the British schooner David Evans, which is lying at Astoria for a charter, is in hospital there undergoing a minor operation. Mrs. Evans died in Port Townsend on Saturday, but owing to his being in hospital the captain was not able to get up to the funeral.

TIMES SHIPPING CHART

Steamer	Master	Tonnage	Agents	From	Due
Manitowish	Rolls	3,197	Findlay, Durham & Brodie	Sydney	Aug. 23
Marama	Rolls	3,952	C. P. R.	Held in Honolulu	
Canada Maru	Yamamoto	3,840	R. P. Rithet	Hongkong	Aug. 26
Andalusia	Helfer	3,371	Gardner Johnson	Hamburg	Aug. 29
Tanba Maru	N.S.W.	3,840	R. P. Rithet	Hongkong	Aug. 28
Crown of Seville	Smith	3,674	Balfour, Guthrie	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Tenno	Varwood	5,720	Dodwell & Co.	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Ensom	Hill	2,970	(Rails, C.N.R.)	Sydney	C.B. Sept. 1
Wyandotte	Hamling	2,712	C. P. R.	Sydney	Sept. 1
Tan of Arille	Hamling	3,740	P. D. & B.	Hongkong	Sept. 1
Tacoma Maru	Hamling	3,740	R. P. Rithet	Hongkong	Sept. 1
Aki Maru	Hamling	4,920	G. Northern	Hongkong	Sept. 8
San Francisco	New	4,920	C. P. R.	Sydney	Sept. 1
Mauro	Hamling	4,920	C. P. R.	Sydney	Sept. 1
Panama Maru	Kanoa	3,760	R. P. Rithet	Hongkong	Sept. 17
Sado Maru	Evans	2,432	(Rails, C.N.R.)	Sydney	C.B. Sept. 20
Sado Maru	Evans	3,840	G. Northern	Hongkong	Sept. 28
Southbush	Allan	6,500	Dodwell & Co.	Liverpool	Sept. 26
Historian	Llewellyn	4,455	Balfour, Guthrie	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Monteagle	Douglas	3,900	C. P. R.	Sydney	C.B. Oct. 3
Gladstone	Jonassen	3,987	(Rails, C.N.R.)	Sydney	C.B. Oct. 10
Cardiganshire	Warner	5,340	P. D. & B.	Hull	Oct. 30
Prasilia		4,253	Gardner Johnson	Hamburg	Nov. 15

Steamer	Master	Tonnage	Agents	From	Due
Empress of India	C.P.R.	Hkg's	Aug. 22		
Shidzuoka Maru	G.N.	Hkg's	Sept. 1		
Canada Maru	R.P.R.	Hkg's	Sept. 1		
Marama	C.P.R.	Sydney	N.S.W.	Sept. 2	
Tanba Maru	G.N.	Hongkong	Sept. 8		
Mauro	C.P.R.	Australia	Sept. 20		
Tenno	Dodwell	Liverpool	Sept. 26		
Wyandotte	Hamling	Sydney	Sept. 1		
Tan of Arille	Hamling	Hongkong	Sept. 1		
Tacoma Maru	Hamling	Hongkong	Sept. 1		
Aki Maru	Hamling	Hongkong	Sept. 8		
San Francisco	New	Sydney	Sept. 1		
Mauro	Hamling	Sydney	Sept. 1		
Panama Maru	Kanoa	Hongkong	Sept. 17		
Sado Maru	Evans	Sydney	C.B. Sept. 20		
Sado Maru	Evans	Hongkong	Sept. 28		
Southbush	Allan	Liverpool	Sept. 26		
Historian	Llewellyn	Liverpool	Sept. 28		
Monteagle	Douglas	Sydney	C.B. Oct. 3		
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Prasilia		Hamburg	Nov. 15		

FERRY SERVICES.

For Vancouver.

Princess Adelaide leaves 10:30 a.m. daily.
Princess Victoria leaves 3:00 p.m. daily.
Princess Mary leaves 11:45 p.m. daily.

For Seattle.

Princess Adelaide arrives 6:45 a.m. daily.
Princess Charlotte arrives 3:00 p.m. daily.
Princess Mary arrives 6:30 p.m. daily.

For Tacoma.

Princess Adelaide arrives 6:45 a.m. daily.
Princess Charlotte arrives 3:00 p.m. daily.
Princess Mary arrives 6:30 p.m. daily.

SANTA CECILIA MAKES LAST MAGELLAN TRIP

Grace Company's New Liner Will Hereafter Sail Through Canal

Seattle, Aug. 21.—The steamship Santa Cecilia, a new vessel of the R. Grace & Co. fleet, Capt. R. T. Anderson, last night arrived from New York via the Straits of Magellan and Pacific coast ports, with a large cargo of bath tubs, linoleum, paper, iron and general merchandise.

Capt. Anderson reports a fair passage, meeting nothing but fair weather the entire voyage. He was 44 days 16 hours from New York to San Pedro. The return voyage of the Santa Cecilia will be via the Panama canal, and hereafter she will be operated on that route. She will be the first of the Grace liners to make the passage. The new schedule of the vessel provides for a round voyage in fifty days.

Capt. Anderson was accompanied by his wife and four children as far as San Francisco, where he will make his future home.

On his arrival here Captain Anderson said that unless the forest fires along the Columbia river abated navigation on that stream would have to come to a standstill. On his way from Portland to Astoria with the Santa Cecilia the smoke and fog were so thick that he had to anchor seven hours before it was safe to proceed.

The Swedish motor ship Kron Prinz Gustav Adolf, which is bound for the North Pacific from Hull, England, with a general cargo consigned to W. R. Grace & Co., is reported to have passed through the Straits of Magellan and is now in the Pacific.

PRINCESS MAY GOES OUT ON ALASKA RUN

The Princess May, which is just off the ways after a thorough overhauling and repainting, resumes her run in the Skagway service this evening. While she has been laid off the Princess Alice has taken the run, but the latter vessel has now returned to her ordinary service.

For the first trip of the sturdy steamer to the northern seas on her return to duty there is a large body of passengers, many of whom are tourists who are on their way to see the wonders of the Alaskan scenery and the glaciers. There is an increasing volume of travel in this direction, and with the closing of the European countries to the tourist indefinitely the tendency with Americans is to see what can be visited on this coast.

In the holds of the May is a considerable shipment of general cargo for Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau and Skagway.

EMPEROR OF INDIA.

The C. P. R. liner Empress of India is expected to sail to-morrow for her ports of call on the Asiatic side. Yokohama, Shanghai and Hongkong. As at present posted she is to leave Vancouver at 10 o'clock and will be along to the outer wharf about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

FISHERIES OFFICERS NOT TO GET A SHARE

Hereafter All Moneys Received as Penalties for Infraction of Law Goes to Governments

By action recently taken by the federal cabinet, officers of the Dominion and provincial fisheries services will no longer receive a portion of the penalty recovered for infractions of the fisheries laws and regulations. Heretofore the officer who laid the information and secured the conviction of offenders against the law received half of any fine collected or of the proceeds of the sale of any property confiscated.

During the last session of parliament the Fisheries Act was re-enacted and one of the changes made in it provided that the governor-in-council might prescribe the manner in which the penalties should be dealt with, and on this the minister of naval affairs, under whose department falls the duty of fisheries protection, recommended the change from the system of half the penalty going to the prosecutor and the other half to his majesty.

There has been considerable objection to fishery officers receiving regular salaries, being allowed to participate in penalties imposed at their instance, and the select standing committee of the House of Commons on marine and fisheries, when the bill was under consideration, decided to recommend that fishery officers or fishery guardians should not be allowed to participate in such penalties hereafter.

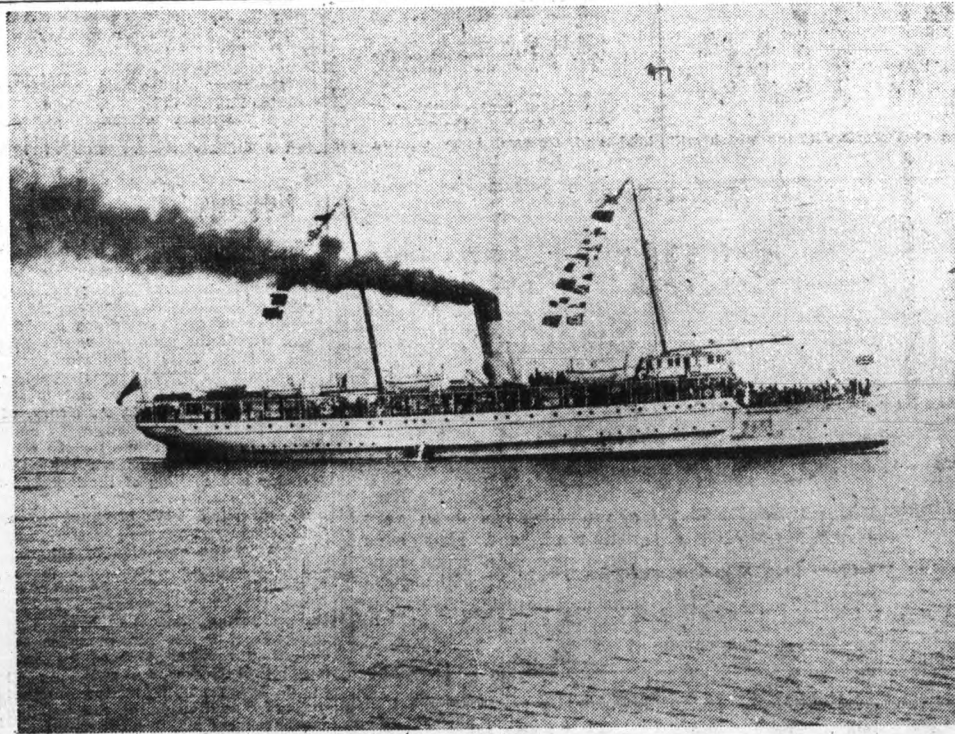
Following the decision of the privy council in the fisheries reference in 1898, which gave to the provinces the property interests in the fisheries, the held prior to confederation, the administration of the fisheries in Ontario and those in the inland waters of Quebec was handed over to the governments of these provinces. As the decision also decided that the federal government may alone make laws for the protection of the fisheries, these provinces, in administering the fisheries, have been doing so under the Fisheries Act, so that when fines were imposed for infractions of the fisheries laws at the instance of officers whose salaries and expenses are paid by these provincial governments, a moiety of the fines and all the proceeds of the confiscations have had to be handed in to the federal government.

The order-in-council now in force lays down that when penalties are imposed and when articles are confiscated under the Fisheries Act, following complaints laid by fishery officers whose salaries and expenses are paid by provincial governments, the proceeds of such penalties and the proceeds of the sale of such confiscated articles, shall be paid to the government which pays the officer who is the prosecutor, on the understanding that all expenses incurred in such prosecutions that are not collected from the defendants shall be paid by such governments.

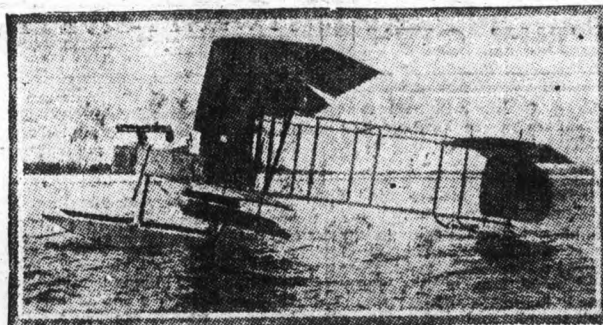
The order further directs that in all instances where penalties are imposed or articles are confiscated following a prosecution by a fishery officer or a fishery guardian employed by the department of the naval service, the whole of the proceeds of such prosecution shall be paid to the minister of finance, through the department of the naval service, but that when the prosecutor is not an officer of any government, a moiety of the penalty levied, together with costs taxed to him in respect thereof, shall be paid to him, and the other moiety to the minister of finance.

To strive at all involves a victory achieved over sloth, inertia and indifference—Dickens.

THE PRINCESS MAY RETURNS TO RUN



Just off the Yarrow's ways this fine steamer of the B. C. Coast steamship service leaves to-night for Skagway and intermediate ports, resuming her northern service. She sails to-night with a large passenger list and a full cargo of freight.



AN ARMED BRITISH SEAPLANE.

The picture shows "No. 126" which mounts a quick-firing gun: The weapon is seen directly above the floats.

BIG FREIGHTERS

SAIL FOR EUROPE

Owners Satisfied That There is No Further Danger From Germans

Seattle, Aug. 21.—Believing that the question of supremacy of the seas will be only a matter of a few weeks, the big British freighter Candidate, of the Harrison-Dirck line, which has been held in Seattle for the past week until the safety of the seas becomes more assured, steamed last night for San Francisco with a cargo of 7,000 tons, and will fill up at that port for Europe via the Panama canal.

The Candidate carried a large cargo of lumber and 10,000 cases of canned salmon. She will take aboard 5,000 tons more at San Francisco, consisting of several large shipments of canned fruit.

Balfour, Guthrie & Co., local agents of the Harrison-Dirck line, received sailing orders for the Candidate from London last night, and with the general lifting of the embargo on the sailing of British vessels, it is thought the London agents have received assurance from the British government that there will be practically no danger on the high seas from hostile war vessels.

CANADA MARU PASSES IN FROM YOKOHAMA

For the first time since the sailings of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha to this port commenced an incoming steamer of the line failed to call in, although it had for this port twenty passengers and about three hundred tons of general freight.

The Canada Maru, Captain Yamamoto, passed in through the Straits yesterday and proceeded direct to her dock in Tacoma. The steamer was sharp on time in her arrival in all ways having had good weather all the way across, and having forced the speed somewhat in order to get across as quickly as possible.

The passengers for Victoria were brought over on the Iroquois, landing here this morning, and the freight will be brought in on Monday by one of the coasting steamers.

SAXONIA AT ANCHOR.

The Hamburg-American liner Saxonia is now lying at her anchor in Elliott Bay after discharging all the cargo she had taken on board at the Smith Cove pier of Balfour, Guthrie & Company for shipment to European ports. Being a German vessel the owners decided that there was too much risk of capture involved in sending her to sea while the war is on, and her freight will be shipped on other vessels. She had taken on and discharged again 700 tons of flour which were consigned to that company, and at her own dock put off 800 tons of flour, canned goods, tallow and general freight. The crew is still on board the steamer and it is not known what the owners will do about the men.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Astoria, Ore.—Arrived: Str. W. F. Herrin, California; str. Mavrick, California; str. Klamath, California; str. Beaver, San Francisco. Sailed: Tug Hercules, with log raft, San Diego; str. Bear, San Francisco; str. Yucatan, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal.—Arrived: Str. Northland, Willapa Harbor; str. Daisy Freeman, Columbia river; str. Daisy Conomo, Calcutta; str. Sonoma, Sydney. Sailed: Str. Trincolo, Vancouver; str. Strathleven, Nanaimo.

Tacoma, Wash.—Arrived: Japanese str. Canada Maru, Yokohama. Portland, Ore.—Arrived: Strs. Mavrick, Klamath and Beaver, San Francisco. Sailed: Str. John A. Hooper, Willapa Harbor; str. Daisy, San Francisco; Shenka Maru, Shanghai.

Albion, Wash.—Arrived: Str. Claremont, Willapa Harbor. Sailed: Str. Columbia, San Francisco; str. General Hubbard, San Pedro; str. Church, Callao.

Seattle, Wash.—Arrived: Str. Admiral Farragut, Tacoma; str. President, Sound ports; Edith, Tacoma; Fulton, British Columbia ports; Morning Star, Vancouver, Thomas L. Wand, south-eastern Alaska via Eagle Harbor. Sailed: Str. Candidate, Liverpool via San Francisco; Admiral Farragut, San Francisco; Thomas L. Wand, Portland, Santa Cecilia, New York via Blaine.

CLOUGHTON SOON DUE WITH CORN FOR SOUND

The British steamer Coughton, Capt. Sunley, which escaped the Leipzig's attention the other day and made her way into San Francisco to find that war was on and she might have made a prize for the enemy, is due to move to Portland early next week, when she will discharge and later return to load either grain or lumber on the Columbia river for southern and eastern ports.

The Coughton brought into the Golden Gate 6,500 tons of corn which had been taken on at Buenos Ayres for that port, Portland and the Sound, the first of this nature to be brought from the Argentine republic to this coast, and probably the last to come round the Horn from that country now that the canal is open.

Corn in small lots has been imported this season to Pacific coast ports from Japan, several consignments having arrived at Seattle, San Francisco and Portland by the regular lines during the past few months. There are at present steamers bound for San Francisco with coal cargoes which will be available for offshore grain and lumber carriage this fall.

GERMAN SAILORS TAKEN OFF BRITISH STEAMER

New York, Aug. 21.—The United Fruit liner Almirante (British) put into New York to-day from Colon and Kingston short twenty-four members of the crew.

These men were Germans. Five of them deserted at Colon on the way down and on the return trip nineteen were seized by the British authorities at Kingston.

B. C. COAST SERVICE

Princess May leaves Victoria 11 p.m. Friday, August 21, and Princess Sophia, August 28, for Alert Bay, Prince Rupert, Port Simpson, Ketchikan and Skagway.

For Comox, Union Bay, steamer leaves Victoria midnight every Tuesday and 1.15 p.m. Wednesdays and Fridays from Nanaimo.

Princess Beatrice sails from Vancouver 11 p.m. on Wednesday nights from Vancouver for Campbell River, Alert Bay, Prince Rupert.

Princess Patricia leaves Nanaimo for Vancouver daily at 7 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. Returning, leaves Vancouver 10 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Princess Maquinna sails from Victoria at 11 p.m. on August 26th, September 9th and 23rd, on long trip, calling at Clayoquot, Hesquiat, Nootka, Quatsino, Hobeig, also leaves Victoria 11 p.m. on August 19 and September 2 on short trips.

To Vancouver daily at 10.30 a.m., 3 p.m., 11.45 p.m.
To Seattle 8.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. daily.

Reservations and full particulars on application C. P. R. Offices, 1102 Government St. Phone 174.

L. D. CHETHAM, City Passenger Agent.

Union Steamship Company of B. C. Limited

Prince Rupert and Northern British Columbia Service

S.S. CAMOSUN, sailing from Victoria every Wednesday at 11 p.m. and Vancouver, Thursday, 9 p.m., calling at Campbell River, Alert Bay, Sointula, Squash, Hardy Bay, Shushartie Bay, Rivers Inlet and Bella Celia.

S.S. VENTURE, sailing from Vancouver every Monday at 11 p.m., calling at Campbell River, Alert Bay, Port Hardy, Namu, Bella Celia, Hartley Bay, Lowe Inlet, Skeena River, Prince Rupert and Naga River.

S.S. CHILLOSHIN, sailing from Vancouver every Friday, at 9 p.m., calling at Powell River, Campbell River, Quathlanet Cove, Alert Bay, Bella Celia, China Hat, Swanson Bay, Butedale, Claxton, Prince Rupert and Grassy Bay.

Freight received for all NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS every Wednesday, Pier D, Evans, Coleman & Evans Wharf.

GEO. McCREGOR, Agent.

1003 Government Street, Victoria. Phone 1325.

"MILWAUKEE"

To Eastern Canada Atlantic Coast Ports

OR EUROPE

TRAVEL VIA THE

"Milwaukee"

and its connections.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO THE EAST

The Famous ALL-STEEL TRAIN "OLYMPIAN"

Leaving Seattle at 10.15 a.m., arrives Chicago the third day, and connects with the best early afternoon trains for the east.

Only 4 Nights in Sleeper Between Seattle and

Only 4 Nights in Sleeper TORONTO

Only 4 Nights in Sleeper OTTAWA

Only 4 Nights in Sleeper MONTREAL

Only 4 Nights in Sleeper NEW YORK

LOW ROUND TRIP RATES DAILY UNTIL SEPT. 31

For rates, reservations and Trans-Atlantic Steamship Accommodations by all lines, apply to

CLAUDE A. SOLLY

1003 Government Street, Victoria.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MILWAUKEE" "MILWAUKEE" "MILWAUKEE"

CHRISTENED AT SEA

To be christened at sea is the interesting experience of little James Burnett Mason, son of Provincial Constable Thomas Mason of Cheakamus.

The ceremony took place on board the steamer Ballena, formerly the Joan, Captain Cates, of the Terminal Steam Navigation Company. Little Mason was 144 days old, and John Barton, purser of the Ballena, stood godfather. The christening was performed in the dining saloon, and all the passengers attended.

Archdeacon Heathcote was on his way to take a service at Squamish, and was most willing

SEE
the New
Fall
Millinery
at **SALE**
PRICES

The Whole Store In One Grand Bargain Round-Up

YOU
Should See the
New Coats
and Suits
at **SALE**
PRICES

Out and away prices on hundreds of odds and ends and small lines. The bargains tell their own great tale of the phenomenal savings. What's left to be cleared out in double quick order, regardless of loss.

30
DAYS
OF
BARGAINS

REORGANIZATION SALE

PRESENT
STOCKS
MUST BE
SOLD

Quality Goods at Low Prices Is Making This Sale a Record Breaker

HOURLY BARGAIN—9 TO 10 SATURDAY MORNING

75c Veilings

1,000 yards Black and Colored Silk Veilings, fine makes, all styles. Values to 75c. From 9 to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning—1 hour only—yard

15c

HOURLY BARGAIN—10 TO 11 SATURDAY MORNING

75c Aprons

Just 5 dozen Women's White Linenette Aprons, full size. Reg. 75c values. From 10 to 11 o'clock, choice

35c

HOURLY BARGAIN—11 TO 12 SATURDAY MORNING

35c Underwear

Children's Knit Vests and Drawers, all sizes; balance of grades we sold up to 35c. From 11 to 12 o'clock Saturday morning, garment

10c

WOMEN'S \$10 SILK WAISTS \$2.95 EACH

Yes, it's true, but there's only a small lot—about three dozen in all. Beautiful silk and fancy waists—and only one, two and three of a kind, and all sizes to start the sale with. Lines we formerly sold up to \$10. There'll be a scramble of buyers after these and every last one should go before noon at the price. GET YOURS EARLY—\$2.95

\$5 Lace Collars

Many styles, values up to \$5.00.

\$1.95

Women's \$1.25 Knickers

Fine stockinette, in all colors.

95c

Women's \$1.25 Aprons

Overall style, large bib and pockets.

75c

Odd Lots \$1 Belts

Choice of one big lot, worth to \$1.00

10c

\$4 Motor Scarves

All colors, finest of silks, etc.

\$1.95

GREAT BARGAIN TABLE OF ODDS AND ENDS

\$5 Undermuslins

Not all \$5.00 values, for some are worth \$4.00 and even \$3.50, Gowns, Combinations, Skirts, Corset Covers, Drawers, etc. Odd lots. The trimmings alone are worth the money. Values to \$5.00. Choice....

\$1.95

FINAL CLEAN-UP OF SUMMER VESTS

\$1.25 Knit Vests

Think of it. Up to \$1.25 values only 45c. Silk lisle and silk and wool, beautifully trimmed, mostly small sizes. Hurry in before the best are picked out. Values up to \$1.25 only

45c

\$5 and \$6 Handbags

All leathers, all new styles.

\$3.45

Kayser 65c Gloves

Fine cashmerette, silk lined.

35c

Men's 25c Handkerchiefs

All pure linen, and hemstitched.

15c

Odds and Ends Lots

Of fancy Combs, Barrettes, etc.

10c

75c Linen Aprons

All full size and well made.

45c

Now Ladies, Here's the Opportunity You've Been Looking For

\$35 FALL SUITS, \$14.95

IT'S A SECRET, so don't ask us why, or where we secured them to sell at such a price—\$35 Suits, new Fall models. You'll find none elsewhere so stunningly stylish less than \$35. Tailored and semi-tailored models, in serges, striped tweeds in fancy mixtures, all perfectly lined; Suits that are splendid \$35 values; only twenty in all. The best \$35 New Fall Suits at only

\$14.95

RADIUM HOSIERY

CHOICE OF ONE LOT WOMEN'S TAN RADIUM STOCKINGS. ALWAYS SOLD AT 25c. SATURDAY, PAIR.....

15c

SEE THE WINDOW DISPLAY

35c KNIT VESTS

BROKEN LINES OF WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERVESTS, LACE TRIMMED. VALUES UP TO 35c. SALE PRICE....

15c

25c Handkerchiefs

8 1/3c

You get three for the price of one. Women's Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, values up to 25c, cut to 3 for 25c, or, each

8 1/3c

\$4 Underwear

\$1.95

Women's Silk and Wool Vests and Drawers, knee and ankle length. Values up to \$4. Small lot only, at.....

\$1.95

Long Gloves

45c

Women's Chamoisette Long Gloves, natural shade, all sizes. Limited lot only. All regular 90c values at, pair.....

45c

\$3 Underwear

\$1.95

Child's Silk and Wool Vests, Drawers and Combinations, most all sizes. Broken lines that sold up to \$3. Now \$1.95

Women's \$12 to \$15 New Fall Skirts \$6.95

New ones—Fall styles in the models most in demand. Dashing tunic and apron effects in plain colors and mixtures, as well as tartan plaids. Every skirt in the lot \$12 to \$15 values. Choice \$6.95 each.

JUST FOLLOW THE CROWDS AND GET THE BARGAINS. DOORS OPEN AT 9 A.M.

FINCH AND FINCH
717 and 719 Yates Street

Library Books

The following new books have been received at the public library:

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Tomlinson, Everitt Titworth—Cruising on the St. Lawrence; a summer vacation in historic waters. 1902. 32-165cr. Worcester, William—Cravings on holy ground; Bible stories with pictures of Bible lands. 2 vol. 1908. 32-28-9-92cr.

Young, Martha—Behind the dark pines. 1912. 32-8-165b.

Rogers, Julia Ellen—Trees that every child should know. Easy tree studies for all seasons of the year. 1909. 32-8-172.

St. Mars, F.—On Nature's trail. 350-814-9.

Ballard, (Mrs.) Julia P.—Among the moths and butterflies. 1890. 35-5-78-Bism.

Jenks, Tudor—Sailor. 1911. 36-7-153sa.

Bassett, Sara Ware—Story of Lumber. 1912. 32-3-82ist.

Slocum, Joshua—Around the world in the sleep spray; a geographical reader describing Captain Slocum's voyage alone around the world. 1910-4-862ar.

Knox, Thomas Wallace—Boy travelers in Northern Europe. 1891. 31-4-874.

Colum, Padraic—Boy in Erin. 1913. 31-4-15-7210.

Bates, Katharine Lee—In sunny Spain with Elvira and Rafael. 1914-6-322in.

Marshall, H. E.—Australia's story. 39-4-M36au.

PHILOSOPHY.

Allen, James—Foundation stones to happiness and success. 1913. 171-A42fo.

RELIGION.

Ramsay, (Sir) William Mitchell—Teaching of Paul in terms of the present day. 227-R18te.

Brown, Marianna Catherine—How to plan a lesson and conduct talks to Sunday School teachers. 1904. 268-B87ho.

SOCIOLOGY.

Redfield, William Cox—New industrial day. 1912. 33-1-131ine.

Mann, Franklin Weston—Bulter's flight from powder to target. 358-M28bu.

India, Government—Army regulations, India barracks. 1900. 55-1-133ba.

Owen, Charles Henry—Principles and practice of modern artillery, including artillery, gunnery and organization and use of artillery in warfare. 1873. 358-1-097pr.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Cohn-Lassar, Dr.—Chemistry in daily life. 240-C67ch.

USEFUL ARTS.

Chittenden, Russell Henry—Nutrition of man. 1907. 613-2-C94nu.

Montaigne, Marcellus—How to be beautiful. 1913. 613-4-M76ho.

Laufer, Charles Alpheus—Resuscitation from electric shock, including resuscitation from any cause by means of artificial respiration by the prone pressure (Schneider) method, with anatomical details of the method, and complete directions for self-instruction. 1913. 614-8-L37re.

Hayward, Charles Brian—Practical aerodynamics; an understandable presentation of interesting and essential facts in aeronautical science. 1912. 629-H42pr.

Smith, John B.—Economic entomology for the farmer and fruit-grower, and for use as a text-book in agricultural schools and colleges. 1906. 632-S66ec.

Bryant, Ralph Clement—Logistics; the principles and general methods of operation in the United States. 634-9-B91Lo.

Atkinson, George Francis—Mushrooms, edible, poisonous, etc. 635-A87mu.

Page, Charles N.—Canary-bird breeding and training. 1902. 636-6-P13ca.

Aubott, Thomas C.—Practical dog education. 1902. 636-1-A13pr.

Hooker, Albert Huntington—Chloride of lime in sanitation. 1913. 641-7-H7sch.

Helps, (Sir) Arthur, and Carnegie, Andrew—Transaction of business; how to win fortune. 1903. 658-H48ho.

Helps, (Sir) Arthur, and Carnegie, Andrew—Transaction of business; how to win fortune. 1903. 658-H48ho.

Kimball, Dexter Simpson—Principles of industrial organization. 658-K49pr.

Brunswick, H.—Explosives; a systematic and critical treatment of the literature of the subject as gathered from various sources. 1912. 662-B91ex.

FINE ARTS.

Averill, Mary—Japanese flower arrangement applied to Western needs. 1913. 716-A95ja.

Henderson, Peter—Handbook of plants and general horticulture. 1890. 716-H48ha.

East, Alfred—Brush and pencil notes in landscape. 1914. 758-E31br.

Ball, Eustace Hale—Art of the photoplay. 1913. 792-1-B18ar.

Kendrick, Edward William—Practical sailing and motor-boating. 1913. 797-K33pr.

Martindale, Thomas—Hunting in the Upper Yukon. 1913. 799-M38hu.

LITERATURE.

Hudon, William Henry—Introduction to the study of literature. 807-N88in.

Begbie, Harold—Book of happiness. 1914. 808-8-B41be.

Dilnot, Frank—Adventures of a newspaper man. 1913. 808-01-1557ad.

Cawein, Madison Julius—Missions of the moon; a little book of song and story. 1913. 812-C38ml.

Kipling, Rudyard—Song of the English. 812-K57so.

Tagore, Rabindranath—Chitra. 1914. 819-T12ch.

Stoper, Marie C.—Plays of old Japan, the "No." 1912. 829-5-S87pl.

TRAVEL.

Munson, Arley—Jungle days; being the experiences of a woman doctor in India. 1913. 915-4-M96ju.

Cooper, Clayton Sedgwick—Man of Egypt. 1913. 916-2-C77ma.

Gause, Frank A., and Carr, Charles Carl—Story of Panama; the new route to India. 1912. 917-28-G23st.

BIOGRAPHY.

Barrie, James Matthew—Edinburgh eleven; with pencil portrait from college life. 1907. 920-B27ed.

Southey, Robert—English Seamen. 2 vol. 1904. 920-S72en.

Bebel, August—My life. B-3387my.

Wood, Walter—Mary Queen of Scots. With pictures in color by Sir James Linton and James Orrock. 1913. B-M395w.

Fournier, August—Napoleon I., a biography. 2 vols. 1911. B-N216fo.

HISTORY.

Powell, E. Alexander—Gentlemen rovers. 1913. 904-P88ge.

Rives, George—Lockhart—United States and Mexico, 1821-1848; a history of the relations between the two countries from the independence of Mexico to the close of the war with the United States. 1913. 2 vol. 972-R62un.

Fullerton, William Morton—Problems of power; a study of international politics from Sadowa to Kirk-Killise. 940-F97pr.

Bastide, Charles—Anglo-French entente in the seventeenth century. 1914. 942-06-B32an.

Ross, Estelle—From George the fourth to George the fifth. 1913. 942-08-R18fr.

FICTION.

Anonymous—My wife's hidden life.

Bacon, (Mrs.) Josephine Dodge (Dakam)—Strange case of Dr. Stancho. 2 B129st.

Bird, Richard—Gay adventure; a romance.

Bullen, Frank Thomas—From wheel and lookout.

Footner, Hubert—Jack Chanty, a story of Alibab.

Fuller, Anna and Read, Brian—Thunderhead lady. 1913.

Harben, William Nathaniel—Desired woman; a novel. 1913.

Heming, Arthur Henry Howard—Spirit lake.

Kelland, Clarence Budington—Mark Tidd. La Mettrie, Julien Offray de—Man a machine. 1912. 194-9-L22ma.

Lamszus, Wilhelm—Human slaughterhouse; scenes from the war that is sure to come. 1913. 172-4-24hu.

Mead, (Mrs.) Lucia True (Ames)—Swords and ploughshares, or the supplanting of the system of war by the system of law. 1912. 172-4-M47aw.

Moore, Frederick Ferdinand—Devil's admiral. 1913.

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Saturday's Extraordinary Sale Offerings at

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SATURDAY
NIGHT SEES
ITS FINISH

UNLOADING SALE

As a final offering, to make Saturday a memorable day in the history of Victoria's mercantile world, we will give a special discount of 10 per cent to all purchasers of \$1.00 and over. The wonderfully low bargain prices will be lowered an extra 10 per cent. This discount applies to every article in stock. Come to-morrow. It's your last chance to save big money. This extra discount goes on the new Fall Suits just arrived. Get your Fall Suit to-morrow. You'll be dollars ahead. We want to make the day one long to be remembered by Victorians as the greatest of all Bargain Days, and to wind up the sale in a crowning blaze of glory—for all good things must come to an end.

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Values to \$15.00.

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MEN'S SUITS

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MEN'S SUITS

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Men's Negligee Shirts, values to \$1.75. Price 85c

50c Ribbed Shirts and Drawers. Price 25c

50c Zimmer Knit Shirts and Drawers. Price 35c

Light Wool Golf Shirts, values to \$2.50. Price \$1.15

All Wool Sweaters, values to \$4.00. Price \$1.95

50c Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. Price 35c

50c Porous Knit Shirts and Drawers. Price 35c

Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, values to \$2.50. Price \$1.95

Panama Hats HALF PRICE

Lot Soft Felt and Wool Hats, values to \$2.50. Price 95c

Straw Hats, values to \$3.50. Price \$1.00

EXTRAORDINARY
OFFER SATURDAY10% SPECIAL
DISCOUNT
will be given on all
sales of \$1.00 and
over. The Sale price
goes with a discount
of 10 per cent.

\$4.50 to \$6.50 All-Wool Sweaters. Price \$3.45

15c Cotton Hose 3 pairs for 25c

Tooke Collars. 3 for 25c

10c Cotton Hose. Four for 25c

75c Silk 4-in-Hands. Price 30c

J. B. Stetson Hats, values to \$5.00. Price \$3.45

Dress Shirts, values to \$1.75. Price 85c

25c Black and Tan Hose. 3 pairs for 25c

Men's \$1.50 Combinations. Price 95c

10c Blue and Red Handkerchiefs. Four for 25c

75c Working Shirts. Price 45c

RAINCOATS

\$7.45

Val. to \$15.50

Saturday Price 6.70

Trousers

35% Off

Saturday

CUMING & COMPANY

727-29 Yates St.

MEN'S WEAR

VICTORIA, B. C.

Suit Cases

35% Off

Saturday

RAINCOATS

\$8.95

Val. to \$16.50

Saturday's Price 7.65

Moore, Leslie—Peacock feather; a romance.

Norman, (Mrs.) George—Silver dress. 1912.

Onions, Oliver—Two kisses; a tale of a very modern courtship. 1913.

Rizal y Mercado Jose—Social cancer. 1912.

Stevens, William Oliver—Measmes; Midshipman "Pewee" Clinton's first case. 1912.

Ward, Josephine Mary (Mrs. Wilfrid Philip)—Horace Blake.

There had been a missionary sermon and collection at a certain church, and a little girl who had accompanied her father to the service seemed perplexed and meditative. When she reached home she asked her mother whether the natives of Africa of whom they had heard wore any clothes. "No," replied her mother, "they don't." "Then," said the observant child, "what was the use of the button that father put in the plate?"

CHARLOTTE BRONTE—HER METHODS OF WORK.

Professor A. C. Benson, lecturing at the Royal Society of Literature in London, and considering Charlotte Bronte's method of work, said that her power of writing was by no means always at her command, but once she was at work the tale became more real and vivid to her than life itself. She would perform her daily round of household duties before writing. She composed her sentences in her head before she put them down. She wrote in pencil on little scraps of paper, and later copied out what she had written. She was fastidious about her words. Her simplicity was always elaborate, and in her best passages there was a remarkable rhythm and cadence. The Bronte sisters used to spend their evenings together, and after their

father had retired for the night began to compose, walking up and down the room. "Jane Eyre" was begun when Charlotte was nursing her father in Manchester. She wrote it in copy-books in pencil. The inception of "Shirley" followed closely on the publication of "Jane Eyre," by the success of which Charlotte was immensely stimulated. The character of Shirley was carefully and consistently drawn from her sister Emily. Branwell, Emily and Anne all died during the progress of the work, but the task of writing saved her from dwelling on her irreparable calamity. The "Professor," which was written a year after Charlotte's return from Brussels, represented a phase in her life when her mind was full of emotions of which she seemed to be fighting shy. The failure of the Professor was in his inhumanity and abstractness. He failed as all vir-

tuos personified must do. He was the type of the eternal schoolmaster who did good on principle and not because he cared or loved. In "Villette"—in which the excessive part played by coincidence was a rare relic of amateurishness—the central figure was her finest creation and almost the only convincing masculine figure in her work, because she did not mind making him grotesque as well as noble. In "Villette" she held her imagination strictly in check, and one never felt that her knowledge failed her or that her experience played her false.

It is better to have a sinner painting good pictures, than a saint painting bad ones.—Hans Thoma.

In every case in which virtue is exercised, if something is not added to happiness, something is taken away from anxiety.—Bentham.

THE END OF MONARCHY AND WAR.

Before establishing hell on earth the pietistic kings commend their subjects to God. Seek the Lord's sanction for the devil's work. "And now I commend you to God," said the kaiser from his balcony to the people in the street. "Go to church and kneel before God and pray for His help for our gallant army." Pray that a farmer dragged from a Saxon field shall be speedier with a bayonet thrust than a winemaker taken from his vines in the Aube; that a Berlin lawyer shall be steadier with the rifle than a Moscow merchant; that a machine gun manned by Heidelberg students shall not jam and that one worked by Paris carpenters shall. Pray that a Bavarian hop grower, armed in a quarrel in which he has no heat, shall outmatch a wheat grower from Poltava; that Cossacks from the Don shall be lured into barbed wire entanglements and caught by masked guns; that an innkeeper of Salzburg shall blow the head off a baker from the Loire. "Go to church and pray for help"—that the hell shall be hotter in innocent Ardennes than it is in equally innocent Hennes; that it shall be hotter in innocent Kevno than in equally innocent Posen. And the pietistic czar commends his subjects to God that they may have strength of arm in a quarrel they do not understand. The kings worship Baal and call it God, but out of the sacrifice will come, we think, a resolution firmly taken to have no more wheat growers and growers of corn, makers of wine, miners and fishers, artisans and traders, sailors and storekeepers offered up with prayer to the Almighty in a feudal slaughter, armed against each other without hate and without cause they know, or if they knew, would give a penny which way it was determined. . . . It is the twilight of the kings. The republic marches east in Europe.—Chicago Tribune.

I have learnt more from the companionship of wise men than from any other source in the world.—Rush of Lincoln.



Have You Seen the New Separate Skirts?

Comfort is combined with exceptional smartness in the new designs. Those we are showing now are excellent examples of the best designs. There is considerable variety without departure from the dominating ideas proclaimed for this Fall. The skirts are mostly very pretty checks and plaids, fancy weaves, boucles and tweeds. We are selling them at \$3.50 and up.

You Should See These Two.

First is a navy serge skirt with two tiers and trimmed with buttons of self material. Beautifully designed, cut and finished. \$10.50.

Number two is a separate skirt of tulle blue in a fancy chevron cloth, made with the new long tunic effect and trimmed with buttons of self material. \$12.00.

New Fall Hats Are Being Shown in the Millinery Department.

Trimmed Hats at \$7.50 and up; Velvet Shapes, \$2.50, \$3.75 and \$4.50.

728 Yates Street

DYNES & EDDINGTON

Ladies' Millinery and High-Class Ready-to-Wear

Phone 3983

PANTAGES

UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE

THREE SHOWS DAILY—3, 7.30 and 9.15. Matinee 12c; evening, orchestra and balcony, 25c; boxes, 50c.

WEEK OF AUGUST 17

The Stanley Seminary Girls in the Modern Musical Comedy Revue, "College Capers." Herbert Terry, Ruth Hoyt and a Big Company.

The Malcolms Refined Novelty Jugglers. 4 Solis Bros. And Their Marimbaphone.

Ames Brockman Character Singer.

Willard Hutchison & Co., In the Comedy Sketch, "A Leap Year."

Harry Antrim and Betsy Vale "Fillings of Fun."

Pantagoscope Comedy Pictures.

PRINCESS THEATRE

YATES STREET. Entirely Remodeled. All New Opera Chairs.

P. R. Allen Presents

MISS VERA FELTON

And The Allen Players

As a Permanent Stock Organization, Opening Monday, August 17

In Frances Hodgson Burnett's Celebrated Play,

THE DAWN OF A TO-MORROW

Prices, 15c to 50c. Seats now selling at Box Office, Phone 4625. Box Office open 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

CABARET

at the

Westholme Grill

Saturday Evening

FROM 10 TO 1

We have talent that will please you.

DON'T MISS IT

ENLISTED

Many of the dormitory men gone to the front, leaving several cozy rooms for rent for the fall and winter months. Hot and cold shower baths, swimming pool, gymnasium, library, etc.

A happy home for bachelors at hard-time prices.

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Blanshard and View Sts. Phone 239.

STRIPED SILKS

In all colors with white or black stripes. Regular, per yard, 90c. Special 75c

Oriental Importing Co

1601 Government St. Cor. of Commercial. Phone 2862. P.O. Box 201.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

All personal items sent by mail for publication must be signed with the name and address of the sender.

A. W. E. Canham, of Duncan, is a guest at the Dominion hotel.

Mrs. O. L. Peavey, of Sand Point, Ia., is a guest at the Dominion hotel.

P. T. Hastings, of Denver, registered at the Dominion hotel yesterday.

C. T. Rolston is registered at the Empress hotel from Vancouver.

E. S. Main, of Chicago, is staying at the Empress hotel for a short time.

A. D. Delcamp, of Portland, is among the guests at the Empress hotel.

Mrs. Geraldine Wall, of Vancouver, is registered at the Dominion hotel.

Arthur F. Rae is a guest at the Dominion hotel from Qualicum Beach.

W. H. Weston is in the city from Boston, a guest at the Strathcona hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Patrick, of Ottawa, are registered at the Strathcona hotel.

Miss A. Marshall is among the Vancouver people staying at the Strathcona hotel.

W. A. Rowlands is here from Vancouver and is registered at the Strathcona hotel.

N. N. Hocking is staying at the Strathcona hotel while in the city from Deep Cove.

G. T. Wakefield and Mrs. Wakefield, of San Jose, are among the guests at the Dominion hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and Miss McDonald are guests at the Dominion hotel from Toronto.

James A. Walker registered at the Dominion hotel on his arrival from Vancouver yesterday.

M. Syllaasen and Mrs. Syllaasen, of Seattle, are staying at the Dominion hotel while in the city.

Charles Stewart arrived in town yesterday from Saskatoon. He is staying at the Dominion hotel.

A. E. Fernie came into the capital yesterday from Kamloops and registered at the Dominion hotel.

J. F. Richmond, of Port Townsend, is a guest at the Strathcona hotel while on a visit to the city.

Mrs. C. E. Peabody, of Seattle, arrived in the city this morning, and is stopping at the Empress hotel.

C. T. Howe, of Toronto, is registered at the Empress hotel during a visit in the city.

Miss Montgomery is in the city from New York and is stopping at the Empress hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Dippie are in the city from Calgary, and are registered at the Empress hotel.

T. Kirkpatrick, of Revelstoke, is among the newly arrived guests at the Empress hotel.

J. M. Freeman is in the city from Pittsburgh, and is registered at the Empress hotel.

Mrs. Russell, Barber, of New Westminster, is staying at the Empress hotel while in the capital.

St. James' church, James Bay, was the scene of an interesting wedding on August 16, when Gladys Colquhoun, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Holmes, of Esquimalt road, was united in marriage to Charles Frederick Pe-

ter Faulkner, of this city. The Rev. J. H. S. Sweet performed the ceremony. Both the bride and bridegroom have many friends here, the latter, who is a lieutenant in the 8th Fusiliers, being particularly well-known.

Rev. W. A. A. Shipway, of St. Matthew's church, Spokane, officiated yesterday morning at the marriage of Miss Grace Kathleen Byrne and James Stanley Heyhoe, the ceremony taking place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Laing, Cloverdale.

The following Vancouver people arrived in the city this morning and are staying at the Empress hotel: J. P. Nicolls, C. T. McHattie, William G. Nicolls, E. C. Dougherty.

Charles H. Barbour, the well-known hotel proprietor of Sooke Harbor, is stopping for a few days at the Empress hotel.

Carlton Cross and R. C. Cross have just returned to the city from a trip to Cowichan Lake. They are from Gillingham, Dorset, England.

Y. A. Horii, Japanese consul at Vancouver, and S. Yamagata, Japanese consul at Portland, are staying together at the Empress hotel to-day.

J. G. C. Wood, M. P. P., was in the city from Albion yesterday.

J. E. Loney and family have arrived in the city from Toronto and are staying at the Empress hotel.

D. H. Bale returned last night on his yacht, Iphis, from a week's cruise on the United States side, where he has been taking his family and father and sisters who are visiting him. Passing Port Townsend yesterday afternoon he was visited by the American revenue cutter.

The marriage of Adelaide Tavenie, daughter of William Turley, of Smithwick, England, and A. George Strawford, of Victoria, took place at 2 p.m. on Saturday, August 8, at Fairfield Methodist church, Rev. D. W. Ganton, M. A., performing the ceremony. This took place in the presence of some of the immediate relatives of the happy pair, who were the recipients after the ceremony of a Bible, presented to them as the first couple to be married in the church.

In the presence of some of the immediate friends of the contracting couple the marriage took place last evening of Mary Ellen Pomeroy, daughter of Francis Pomeroy, of Olympia avenue, Oak Bay, and Ernest Scroggs, the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. B. A. Macconnell, taking place at the residence of the bride's father. The bride was attended by Miss Fanny Watson, of Vancouver, while the best man was William Scroggs, a brother of the bridegroom. After the ceremony the guests repaired to the home of the bride's brother, James W. Pomeroy, where a delicious repast was served.

A quiet home wedding was celebrated on Monday evening when Miss Pearl Gavin and Claude Hallock, of New York, were united in marriage. The bride, who wore her grandmother's wedding-gown of white satin with Brussels lace and veil of the same, arranged beneath a wreath of orange blossoms, carried a sheath of bridal roses. Mrs. Quaintance acted as matron-of-honor, wearing a handsome gown of pink crepe de chine with black lace tunic. Brides Troy and Quaintance looked very pretty as page boy and flower girl respectively, both being dressed in white satin empire costumes. The ceremony, which took place at the home of the bride's parents, was celebrated in the presence of several friends of the happy pair, the rooms of the house being daintily arranged with pink and white carnations. Afterwards a delicious repast was served, and later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Hallock left for a long visit in New York and other eastern parts. On their return they will take up their residence in the Okanagan, where the bridegroom operates a big ranch.



COFFEE
Knows No Substitute And
SEAL BRAND
COFFEE

Knows No Superior

CHASE & SANBORN MONTREAL

To the educated and reader QUALITY OF GOODS is of first importance—Price-concessions secondary.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

OTHER GIFTS SENT.

Contributions Continuing to Come to I. O. O. E. Funds: Donations Acknowledged.

Among the latest gifts received by the I. O. O. E. for the emergency fund is the sum of \$233.30 from the Invitation Dancing club, together with \$5 from the secretary, H. G. Garrett. George Stevens, of Burnside road, also contributed \$20, and Mrs. Thurnburn, of Cedar Hill, has sent in a number of very pretty necklaces, the proceeds from the sale of which are to be turned into the fund.

Further donations to the patriotic fund have been received as follows: From Penticton (second contribution), \$10; Mr. and Mrs. Elias, \$5; Mr. and Mrs. George Cook, \$10; Miss Tomlinson, \$2; Miss Lawrence, \$1.

The following collections are for the hospital ship fund:

Collected by Miss B. and Miss M. Halhed: Mrs. Mainy, \$1; Mrs. Barber-Starkey, \$1; Mrs. Inglis, \$1; Mrs. Kay, \$1; Mrs. Howe, \$1; Mrs. Campbell, \$1; Mrs. Aukstall-Jones, \$1; Mrs. R. Smith, \$1; Mrs. Robinson, \$1; Mrs. Corbett, \$1; Mrs. McBride, \$1; Mrs. Rivett-Garnie, \$5; Mrs. Henry, \$5; Chemalun Hospital, \$2; E. A. Campbell, \$1; Mr. Cryer, \$1; E. A. Cathcart, \$1; Mr. Allan, \$1; Mr. Hill, \$1; Mr. Gustafson, \$1; Mrs. Leper, \$5; Miss White, \$5; R. H., \$25; Mrs. Halhed, \$1; Mr. Elliot, \$1; Mrs. Day and Coppock, \$18.75; Mrs. Ryall, \$18.50; Mrs. Lang, \$15.50; total, \$76.

Collected by Mrs. Ryall in Chemalun and Westholme: Mrs. Smellie, \$1; Mrs. Rowden, \$1; Mrs. Roseboom, \$1; Mrs. Tatterley, \$1; Mrs. H. Ganton, \$1; Mrs. Caulderhead, \$1; Mrs. Palmer, \$2; Mrs. Dockrill, \$1; Mrs. Lewis, \$1; Mrs. Betts, \$5; Mrs. Ridgway, \$1; Mrs. McKinnon, \$1; Mrs. J. Smith, \$1; Mrs. Kios, \$1; Mrs. Monk, \$5; Mrs. Bois, \$1; Mrs. Christopher, \$1; Mrs. Athay, \$5; Mrs. Ryall, \$1; total, \$118.50.

Collected by Mrs. Lang in Chemalun: Mrs. Grisebach, \$15.50; Mrs. Bonde, \$1; Mrs. Robinson, \$1; Mrs. Olsen, \$1; Mrs. Marshall, \$1; Mrs. Gamble, \$5; Mrs. Fowell, \$5; Mrs. Smith, \$5; Mrs. Smiley, \$1; Mrs. Carlson, \$5; Miss Langland, \$1; P. Armstrong, \$1; Miss Gallant, \$1; R. Gallant, \$1; T. Porter, \$1; Mr. Patterson, \$1; Mrs. Lang, \$1; total, \$15.50.

Collected by Mrs. Day and Mrs. Coppock: Mrs. Newhouse, \$1; Mrs. R. Mainy, \$1; Mrs. Bonsall, \$1; Mrs. Barkley, \$1; Mrs. M. Crompton, \$1; Mrs. L. H. Compton, \$1; Mrs. E. H. Neville, \$1; Mrs. R. Holman, \$1; Mrs. Netze, \$1; Mr. Skelton, \$1; Mr. Galtus, \$1; Mr. Riggs, \$5; P. Bedoe, \$5; Mr. Solly, \$1; Miss Kerr, \$5; Mrs. Andrews, \$5; Mr. Barnes, \$5; Mr. Joseph, \$1; Miss McBean, \$5; H. S. Coppock, \$5; H. C. Coppock, \$5; Harry Coppock, \$5; Mrs. Coppock, \$1; Mr. and Mrs. Day, \$1; total, \$18.75.

Patriotic fund: The sum of \$82 was collected at the Empress hotel by Mrs. H. B. Jackson. Mrs. Gilbert Cook collected a further sum of \$5, as follows: Mrs. C. W. Carkeek, \$2; Mrs. Wallace, \$2; and an American, \$1.

LESS MEAT.

Advice of Family Physician.

Formerly people thought meat necessary for strength and muscular vigor. The man who worked hard was supposed to require meat two or three times a day. Science has found out differently.

It is now a common thing for the family physician to order less meat, as in the following letter from an Eastern man:

"I had suffered for years with dyspepsia and nervousness. My physician advised me to eat less meat and greasy foods generally. I tried several things to take the place of my usual breakfast of chops, fried potatoes, etc., but got no relief until I tried Grape-Nuts food."

"After using Grape-Nuts for the several parts of my meals for two years, I am now a well man. Grape-Nuts benefited my health far more than the medicine I had taken before."

"My wife and children are healthier than they had been for years, and we are a very happy family, largely due to Grape-Nuts."

"We have been so much benefited by Grape-Nuts that it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge it."

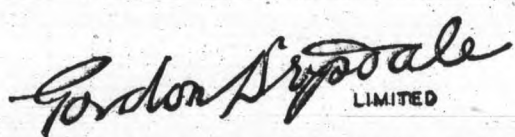
Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville" in plugs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FIRST THINGS

The first demand of labor unions for an eight-hour working day was made at a convention held in Baltimore forty-eight years ago to-day, Aug. 21, 1866. This congress also marked the first attempt to organize a national federation of the various trade unions, national and international, then existing in the United States and Canada. One hundred delegates were present, representing about sixty organizations. The demand for the eight-hour day was held at Rochester in that year the congress, but at succeeding gatherings it assumed great importance, and became the leading plank of organized labor's platform. The second convention was held in Chicago in 1867. The National Labor Union, after meetings in Boston, Philadelphia and Columbus, went out of existence in 1874, but at an industrial congress held at Rochester in that year the movement was revived under other names. Several organizations divided the allegiance of organized labor, but in 1881 the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada was launched, and out of this has grown the powerful American Federation of Labor.

I mean to write more plays as I grow older. I am getting more interested in the stage as a medium.—Mr. Arnold Bennett.



Store Hours: 8.30 a. m. to 6 p. m., Saturdays Included.

A Few Suits To Be Cleared at \$9.75

These Suits come in various materials, such as whipcord, Bedford cord and serge. They come in medium wanted colors and are very desirable for Fall wear. Women who appreciate high-grade goods at an economical price should see these Suits. Values from \$25.00. A limited quantity only.

New Printed Crepes

We are showing a magnificent range of printed Crepes suitable for women's dresses, children's frocks and waists. These come in various designs on white foundations in good qualities, 28 inches wide. A yard . . . 20¢ and 25¢

New Fall Suitings and Serges

A splendid collection of novelty and plain weaves, in all the new Fall shades, are now on display.

42 inches Novelty Check Suitings, shown in dark two-tone effects. Yard 75¢

54-inch Melton Tweed Suitings, in dark mixtures. Yard only 75¢

52-inch Novelty Suitings, in a complete assortment of stripe designs, in serviceable dark shades. Yard, \$1.25

56-inch Navy Serge, fast dye, excellent wearing quality for girls' school and gymnasium wear. Special value at a yard \$1.00

New Waists at Popular Prices

They are very attractive, being decidedly new in style and very moderate in price.

There are several dainty styles in fine lawn, in low-neck and short-sleeve effects, featuring the popular hemstitching and lily collar. Some of these models show the new tuxedo fronts, which are being worn extensively in the East. The prices are \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$2.00

Embroidered Voile Waist, lily collar and vest of Swiss embroidery, raglan shoulder, short sleeves, finished with heading and embroidery and silk cord at neck. . . . \$4.50

755 Yates Street, Victoria.

Phone 1876

575 Granville Street, Vancouver

SCRAP BOOK

Anniversary of Serbian "Peace and Independence."

To-morrow will mark the thirty-sixth anniversary of one of the most important events in Serbia's bloody and tragic history—the proclamation of peace and national independence at Belgrade on August 22, 1878. Scandal, assassinations, intrigues, the destruction of one dynasty and the rise of another, three wars, defeats and victories, devastation and death, patriotic hopes blasted in the moment of apparent realization, magnificent bravery in facing formidable foes, unexpected manifestations of high culture and civilization and revolting lapses into barbaric cruelty—what a history has been Serbia's in the thirty-six years of its "peace and independence!"

Embracing Christianity about the middle of the seventh century, the Serbs gradually became the dominant race in the country which had anciently been inhabited by Thracian tribes, and which was subsequently occupied by Huns, Ostrogoths, Lombards, Avars and other tribes. For a time Serbia was subject to the Byzantine emperor, but in 1180 they regained their independence, and in 1340 King Stephen Dushan founded a Serb empire, extending over the western half of the Balkan peninsula and the eastern coast of the Adriatic. For centuries the Serbs fought gallantly against the Turks, but in the end they were conquered, and Serbia became a vassal of the Moslem state.

When the Austrians repulsed the Turkish army in 1683 they began to dream of the extension of their empire southward to the Aegean. For a time the Serbs, animated by a common hatred of the Turks, aided Austria in the accomplishment of her ambition. The Serbs of Dalmatia and Istria became Austrian subjects, but Serbia proper, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Novi Bazar and northern Macedonia, all inhabited by Serbs, continued to groan under the Turkish yoke. Rebellion followed rebellion, and in the early part of the nineteenth century two families became prominent, that of Black George, or the Karageorgevitch family, and that of Milosh Obrenovitch.

In 1829 Serbia became partially autonomous, under Serb princes, and the reins of power alternated, usually through assassination, between the two rival houses. The Obrenovitch princes ruled until 1842, the Karageorgevitchs until 1858, the Obrenovitchs again until 1903, and the Karageorgevitchs since. Alexander, last of the Obrenovitchs, was assassinated by his soldiers in 1903, and King Peter ascended the throne.

The proclamation of independence in 1878 was based on the award of the Berlin treaty of that year, and it marked the beginning of that hatred between Austrian and Serb which has brought about a deadly war. Bosnia and Herzegovina, which had taken the lead in the revolt against the Turks

and the attainment of freedom for the Turks, were virtually given over to Austria. By this treaty the Serbs were divided, and while part of them achieved independence, others remained Turkish vassals, while the flower of the race in Bosnia and Herzegovina were given over to Austrian domination.

In securing possession of these two countries, which were formally annexed five years ago, and of the Dalmatian coast, Austria made a great step toward the realization of her ambition and the crushing out of the buffer states of the Balkans. After her successful war against the Turks, Serbia lost in the field of diplomacy the footing on the sea she had gained by force of arms, and Austria and Germany set up the kingdom of Albania to thwart Serbian ambition.

DISCUSS UNDERTAKINGS

Camosun Chapter, I. O. O. E., Votes Donations to Rest Room and Day Nursery.

The Camosun Chapter, I. O. O. E., held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Temple building, the regent, Mrs. Croft, presiding, and opening the proceedings with the reading of the prayer for the king.

The principal business of the meeting was the reading of the treasurer's report in connection with the rose fete held some weeks ago at Mount Adelaide, kindly lent for the occasion by Mrs. Croft. Mrs. R. S. Day on behalf of the chapter expressed warm thanks for Mrs. Croft's generosity in lending her beautiful grounds and for many other generous acts which so greatly added to the success of the undertaking.

Some discussion as to the future work of the chapter led to the decision to give \$120 to the King's Daughters' rest room, which is carrying on such a good work in the city; \$100 to the Victoria Day Nursery, which is also doing important work; and to undertake the making of a dozen babies' wardrobes, ready to give to necessitous cases. A committee was appointed in connection with the last work, \$50 being voted as a preliminary aid to be used by the committee in connection with the purchase of materials.

In connection with the day nursery work now being carried on in the city Mrs. Croft warmly endorsed the institution, and emphasized the value of supporting so deserving an organization. Miss Leitch, president of the King's Daughters, also outlined the work carried on by that order in the city.

New members were admitted as follows to the Camosun chapter: Mrs. G. Meakin, Mrs. Chaplin, Miss June Chaplin, Mrs. Jack Kennedy, Miss Agnew, Mrs. Sherwood, Miss Gross, Miss M. Scott, Miss Bessie Spencer and Miss Olive Mackay.

A patented rubber substitute is made by mixing kettine with glycerine and a solution of camphor in acetone and treating the mass with sulphur.

Outdoors as well as Indoors, the Victrola is the Ideal Entertainer.

On your porch or lawn, you can enjoy your favorite music at any time.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles at prices from \$20 to \$300 (on easy payments, as low as \$1 a week, if desired). Ten-inch double-sided Victor Records are 90c for the two selections.

Go to any "His Master's Voice" dealer in any town or city in Canada and let him play your favorite music for you. Ask for free copy of our booklet "Three Modern Dances" with five pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle and 288 moving picture photographs teaching all the steps of the new dances and our 300-page Musical Encyclopedia listing over 5000 Victor Records.

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MONTREAL

DEALERS ALL OVER THE DOMINION



VICTROLA XVI.
Mahogany or oak
\$250

FOR SALE BY

Gideon Hicks Piano Co.

809 GOVERNMENT STREET
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

AT THE THEATRES

REJUVENATION OF AUNT MARY.

Mrs. Allen bears the brunt of the work in the second production of the Allen Players at the remodeled Princess theatre when the play presented will be the great comedy, "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary." Few plays have as their central character a person past middle age, but in this case the whole play revolves around an old woman. Mrs. Allen's skill at interpreting character parts, her smooth unaffected acting and the spontaneity of her humor are qualities fitting her to give a delightful rendering of this part.

"Aunt Mary" is a familiar type, a severe appearing old spinster, who alternately browbeats and coddles those dependent upon her, and who has strict, though undefined, ideas as the propriety of conduct, and who regards cities as wells of iniquity.

The fun which arises, therefore, when Aunt Mary finds herself suddenly in the midst of a night of gaiety in the New York cafes can be anticipated, but one must see the play to behold the possibilities realized to their fullest extent. Aunt Mary's experiences are somewhat like those of the character in the musical comedy who sang "And the Worst of It is I Like It."

Now all this fun is not handed over the footlights in the merest allusion manner, but is necessary in the development of very pretty love story, which is not lost sight of at any stage of the play. In this story Miss Verna Felton and the clever young men of the company play important parts, and the play is well adapted to show the best points of the Allen Players in comedy.

The curtain will rise at 8.15 next week.

AT PANTAGES.

Six big acts constitute a programme at the Pantages this week hard to beat. The Malcoms are the last word in jugglers, not stopping at small articles but using everything in the room from a tea kettle full of boiling water to the telephone and hat rack. Solis Brothers are four Mexicans who play popular and classical selections on a giant mariambaphone, the largest in vaudeville.

James Brockman is a character singing comedian who is winning many favors by his classical singing. He possesses a wonderfully sweet

voice. Willard Hutchinson and company have a comedy sketch entitled "A Leap Year Leap" that is extremely humorous and earns them well deserved applause.

Antoin and Vale, offer a singing, talking, dancing and whistling act that all but stops the show. Their impersonations are wonderful. This act is an outstanding feature of a notable bill.

The seminary girls composed of nine nice-looking young ladies and two comedians do a miniature musical comedy called "College Capers," which is full of fun from the start. The show is one that adds further to the excellent reputation of Pantages. The Pantages is the cosiest place in the city in the afternoon as is attested by the big crowds that attend the matinees. There are four performances on Saturday, the first one at night starting at 6.30.

VAUDEVILLE AT ROYAL.

There will be a number of good things offered for the opening of the Orpheum circuit's great vaudeville shows, which will hereafter be seen at the Royal Victoria two days each week, commencing next Monday afternoon.

Every individual costume in "The Beauties" is a Paris creation from the great modistes of the Rue de la Paix. Paquin and his rivals. The music of Alexander & Scott's delightful act will set the audience humming for a week—really a new kind of comedy furnished by Riesner & Gores in "It's Only a Show." There will be many other unforgettable features; theatre-goers will have a chance to enjoy in this genuine de luxe vaudeville offering. This opening bill will be the biggest thing in the vaudeville line Victoria has ever seen, and so a great many are making their reservations early, at the same time booking seats for the entire season. Orpheum big time vaudeville will be a permanent addition to the theatrical life of Victoria for each Monday and Tuesday, matinee and night performances—two a day.

HUMAN PROCESSION

Few American multi-millionaires have had a harder climb to the heights of success than Frank Andrew Munsey, the celebrated publisher of magazines and newspapers, who will to-day round out his sixtieth year of life. His path to wealth and fame is marked through-out its length by graves where he has buried his failures. Many promising periodical publications bearing the name of Munsey now rest in peace and forgetfulness. He lost a fortune in attempting to put the New York Daily News on its feet, and later he invaded the Philadelphia afternoon newspaper field with the Times, which he buried a few weeks ago. He was equally unsuccessful as a daily newspaper publisher in Boston, in Washington and Baltimore, however, he established flourishing journals which now rank among the great newspapers of America, and these compensate for the obsequies of the others. Mr. Munsey possesses the rare virtue of knowing when to let go.

The famous publisher was born in Mercer, Me., August 21, 1854, and was a country store clerk and telegraph operator in his youth. At 28 he invaded New



TAKING OF BRUSSELS IS NOT SIGNIFICANT

Visitor Expresses Opinion on Present Aspect of War; Britain Strong Economically

"The taking of Brussels means nothing at all," said S. Drummond, a visitor from Liverpool in the city to-day. Mr. Drummond has been in Canada for some months, and so was not able to give the Times any information about travel on the Atlantic since the war began. But like most Britishers, Mr. Drummond has traveled a little on the continent of Europe, and so is familiar with most of the places which have sprung into the public eye during the progress of the present war.

"The chief city of the Belgians was never a very strongly fortified town, and was always more famed for its industries than its military strength. Hence in an invasion by a great military power like Germany, its occupation was from the first an obvious contingency. We are apt to forget that the distances in Belgium are so small that a large army could overrun the whole of the country in a very short time. Why, the distance from Brussels itself to the German border is only a matter of a day's forced marching to well-trained infantry. In Canada, where the distances are so enormous, this is a factor that we can scarcely appreciate.

"Antwerp, on the contrary, is very strongly fortified, but it is my opinion that the Germans will never make any attempt to capture that great port, much as they would like to possess such a valuable outlet into the North Sea. They are not likely to divert themselves from their main object so entirely as a siege of Antwerp would compel them to do, and Liege has taught them that Belgian cities are not so easy of capture as they supposed.

"In my opinion the main body of the invading army will be turned straight down the valley of the Meuse. That is the obvious route. The Meuse and the Sambre together offer a continuous waterway into France, and it is the latter country where the German wants to disport himself.

"But another great ally is destined, I believe, to fight on the side of the Entente and practically to settle the issue between the two great forces. He is that gaunt and terrible spectre—Famine. Germany will soon reduce to want of the necessities of life her merchant ships and her navy together shut in by the master-fleet of the world, all her ports virtually blockaded, how is she to feed her tremendous population? Can she feed them? I have heard it said that Germany has enough provisions within her borders to feed every soul there for a full year. I cannot believe it, and it is my firm belief that unless Germany's armies are tremendously successful, she is doomed to defeat by sheer starvation. For by sea she cannot obtain food.

"Another thing that strikes me about this war is the pregnant silence of the allied forces now massed, we may suppose, in western Belgium. What is their intention? What do they mean to do? It appears to me that there might possibly be a repetition almost of the British campaign in Iberia during the Peninsula war, when the Iron Duke threw the lines of Torres Vedras in front of the Napoleonic forces.

"From an economical point of view Great Britain is in a better position than any other of the other powers now engaged in the great struggle. The supply of wheat in the country, together with the crops now being harvested, in itself forms sufficient for four months' ordinary consumption, while large consignments, protected by the might of the British navy, are on the seven seas towards Britain. There are therefore no conceivable circumstances in which a wheat famine could arise in Great Britain.

"With regard to meat, the situation is no less satisfactory. The normal killing of home-bred stock supplies 60 per cent. of the nation's usual wants. In a time of stress this could easily be made to cover the whole need. Even without this sacrifice, however, Britain is not necessarily dependent on outside sources as in case of extreme emergency the balance could be provided by slaughtering a larger proportion of the home stock. The fruit and vegetable crop this year is also an exceptionally good one, and would last for several months without the assistance of imports. The staple article of vegetable food in the British Isles—the potato—has been the best crop for years, and is absolutely without disease."

LEIPZIG IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A correspondent writes from San Francisco under date of August 17: The cruiser Leipzig crept into the Golden Gate last night with her lights out and is coaling to-day. She is only being allowed enough coal to take her to Samoa, whence she is bound, and it is highly unlikely she or any other German cruiser will trouble Vancouver or the British Columbia coast. There are no good reasons for this assertion. These boats could not renew their coal supply in United States Puget Sound ports until three months have passed, if they went up there. Nor can they divert their attention from the German possessions in the Pacific, for which they are now heading, in view of Japan's intentions of getting Samoa and Apia and sundry other strategic points from Germany. If these boats were to go to northern waters they would not find a base from which to operate and get supplies. Nor could they convey prizes of war from such far off parts.

The Leipzig does not look a very formidable craft. In fact, judging by the way she crept in last night she must feel herself lost amongst the more formidable foes she will have to encounter on the Pacific.

People here seem to look at her with

We Give Copper Change

Gordons Limited

We Take Copper Change

739 Yates Street

Phone 1391

A Visit to Our Store To-Morrow Will Interest You and You Will Profit By It

"Gordon's Special" Corsets



Our new Fall models have just arrived. Many people have been waiting for these, as they fully realize their excellent value. This shipment is even better than any before. The quality of cut is finer and the workmanship is the best. Each one is trimmed with nice silk embroidery. You should give this line a trial; you will be more than pleased. Gordon's price only... \$1.50

Very Special Offering of Dainty Waists

Materials are fine mull and organdie, and they are made in the very latest styles, mostly with Peter Pan collars. Trimmings include fine laces and insertions; some are finely embroidered, others are finished with dainty, fine early and full-length sleeves. Come early and make your choice as the demand will be great.

Values \$4.50 to \$5.75 to Sell for \$2.50

Just Received, a Fine New Lot of Neckwear and Frilling

Fresh and crisp from their boxes, these novelties are now on display in the Neckwear Department on the main floor. Included are some beautiful frillings, dainty collars, dainty collars of fine muslin and organdie in the very latest roll styles, and a large assortment of fancy starched collars of linen and rep, many of them being prettily embroidered.

Final Clearance Sale of Novelty Suits

This big reduction has taken place in order to effect a quick clearance. Our new Fall goods are daily arriving and they require the room taken up by these Suits. There is a large assortment of styles, material and colors in a good range of sizes. You should certainly come and look these over. The value will surprise you.

Regular Values to \$35.00 \$10.00 To Sell Saturday for

Unusual Values in New Fall Coats

An excellent moderately priced coat, is made of blanket coating in either grey or brown mixture. It is made with broad collar, and cuffs of same material; trimmed with heavy buttons. The body is made with full skirt effect. Price, only \$11.50 This coat is made after the newest lines for Fall. It is very full and is made with a military collar and double cuffs. The material is a heavy blanket cloth of grey mixture. Price is only \$13.75 This coat is certainly one of our finest values. It is made of a burnt orange and brown check blanket cloth. The full skirt effect is very noticeable. Sleeves are Raglan style with turn-back cuffs. Trimmings include velvet collar and novelty buttons. This is a very pretty and smart looking coat. Price \$15.00

See Our Display of Fall Coats, There are Many Astonishing Values

contempt as she lies coaling in the harbor. They say the "Dutchman" was laying in a large supply of beer during the morning."

However, sympathies are divided somewhat here, there being a fair-sized German element in the population.

I do not think there is the least danger to be feared from these boats, the Leipzig and Nuernberg, this winter in British Columbia waters.

Yours truly,

H. PARNELL.

TOO MUCH.

One day a Scottish boy and an English boy who were fighting were separated by their respective mothers with difficulty, the Scottish boy, though the smaller, being far the most pugnacious. "What garred ye flicht a big lad like that for?" said the mother, as she wiped the blood from his nose. "And I'll fight him again," said the boy, "if he says Scotsmen wear kilts because their feet are too big to get into their trousers."—The Bits.

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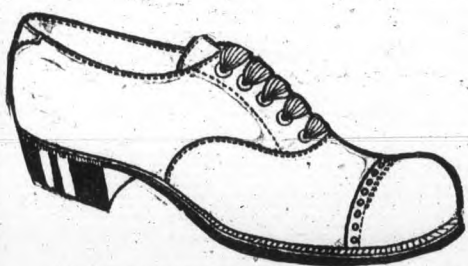
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Wise Precaution

will prevent the little illness of today from becoming the big sickness of tomorrow and after. For troubles of the digestive organs you can rely on

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents



Watch Watson's Windows



Watson's three big windows really are worth watching—at any time—but to-morrow they will be specially worthy of your attention. We know it would be hard to find anywhere such a remarkable collection of real shoe bargains, the sort of bargains that will make you feel that you simply must buy, if you are ever going to need shoes again. Look at these prices and then remember that there are scores of such bargains, for every occasion, in every style, for every foot, of every size. A visit to Watson's certainly will SAVE YOU SHOE MONEY.

MEN'S \$6.00 OXFORDS FOR \$2.00

That's a fact. High-grade Button or Lace Low Shoes. ON SALE UP TO NOON ONLY FOR \$2.00

MEN'S \$5.00 BOOTS \$2.95

Here's another startling offer—Leather lined Lace Boots with calf uppers. All sizes. To go to the first comers on Saturday for \$2.95

CLASSIC FOOTWEAR

We have just received a new shipment of these justly famed Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which you ought to make a point of seeing.

FOR THE KIDDIES

A big assortment of Kiddies' Shoes in many styles. Sizes up to 7½. Your choice for 75c

635 YATES STREET

Ready for School Opening STRONG BOOTS FOR STRONG BOYS

A big selection of good school Boots, in box calf and English grain. Sizes from 11 to 5. Regular \$3.00 value, for only

\$1.95

WATSON'S

"SAVES YOU SHOE MONEY"

LADIES' \$5.00 BOOTS FOR \$1.50

American make White Buck Button Oxfords and white poplin Pumps. Regular \$5.00 values, to clear at \$1.50

LADIES' TAN OXFORDS HALF-PRICE

About 100 pairs of the nattiest Five-Button Oxfords, and tan calf Pumps. Regular \$5.00 values, to clear at \$2.50

LADIES' \$6.00 BOOTS AT \$3.45

Made in New York, Patent Colt, Gun-Metal Calf and Vici Kid, lace or button. Regular values \$6.00, to go for \$3.45

WOMEN'S ONE STRAP SLIPPERS

About forty pairs, rubber heels, sizes 2 and 3. Regular \$1.50. ON SALE UP TO 12, NOON, ON SATURDAY, AT 25c

Sir Edward Grey's Warning to Germany Before the War

Speech in Which He Declared Great Britain Would Not Permit Coast of France To Be Ravaged by Hostile Ships

Appended is a report of Sir Edward Grey's great speech in the House of Commons the day before Britain declared war on Germany.

"Last week I stated we were working for peace, not only for this country, but to preserve the peace of Europe. To-day events move so rapidly it is exceedingly difficult to state with technical accuracy the actual state of affairs. It is clear the peace of Europe cannot be preserved. Russia and Germany have declared war on each other.

"First of all let me say very shortly we have persistently worked with a single mind, with all the earnestness in our power, to preserve peace. (Cheers.) The house may be satisfied on that point. We have always done it, and in these last years, as far as his majesty's government are concerned, we should have no difficulty in proving it. Through the Balkan crisis we worked for peace. The co-operation of the great powers of Europe was successful then.

"In the present crisis, unhappily, it has not been possible to secure the peace of Europe because there has been little time, and there has been a disposition, at any rate in some quarters, on which I will not dwell, to force things rapidly to an issue, at any rate, to the great risk of peace. The result we now know. The policy of peace as far as the great powers generally are concerned has failed.

"I do not want to dwell upon it and say where the blame seems to us to lie—which powers were most in favor of peace and which were most disposed to endanger peace—because I would like the house to approach the crisis from the point of view of British interests. British honor—dread, cheers—and British obligations—(renewed cheers)—free from all passion—(cheers)—as to why peace has not been preserved.

British Obligations. "There have been in Europe two diplomatic groups—the triple alliance and what came to be called the triple entente—for some years past. The triple entente was not an alliance; it was a diplomatic group. The house will remember that in 1904 there was a crisis in the Balkans—(renewed cheers)—the Russian minister, M. Isvolsky, happened to come to London—his visit had been planned before the crisis broke out—and I told him definitely then that, this being a Balkan affair, I did not consider that public opinion in this country would justify us in promising anything more than diplomatic support. More was never asked from us, more was never given, and more was never promised.

"In this present crisis, up till yesterday, with which I will come to deal, we had also given no promise of anything more than diplomatic support. (Hear, hear.) I must make this question of obligation clear to the house. I must go back first to the Moroccan crisis of 1905. That was the time of the Algeiras conference. It came at a time very different to his majesty's government. A general election was in progress. Ministers were scattered over the country. I was spending three days a week in my constituency, and three days at the foreign office. I was asked the question whether, if that crisis developed into a war between France and Germany, we would give armed support.

"I said then that I could promise nothing to any foreign power unless it was subsequently to receive the whole-hearted support of public opinion here when the occasion arose. (Ministerial cheers.) I said that, in my opinion, if a war was forced upon France then on the question of Morocco—a question which had just been the subject of

agreement between this country and France—an agreement exceedingly popular on both sides—that if out of that agreement a war was forced upon France at that time, in my opinion public opinion in this country would have rallied to the material support of France. (Cheers.) But I gave no promise. I expressed that opinion, and I expressed it through that crisis, as far as I remember, almost in the same words to the French ambassador at the time, I made no promise, and I used no threat, but I expressed that opinion.

Relation with France. "That position was accepted by the French government, but they said to me at the time—I think very reasonably—'If you think it possible that public opinion in Great Britain might, when a sudden crisis arose, justify you in giving to France the armed support which you cannot promise in advance, unless between the military and naval experts some conversations had taken place, you will not be able to give that support, even if you wish to give it, when the time comes'.

"There was force in that. I agreed to it, and authorized those conversations to take place, but on the distinct understanding that nothing which passed between the military and naval experts should bind either government or restrict in any way their freedom to come to a decision as to whether or not they were to give that support when the time arose. I have told the house that on that occasion a general decision was in prospect, I had to take the responsibility of doing that without a cabinet, which could not be summoned, and an answer had to be given.

"I consulted Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then prime minister; I consulted, I remember, Lord Haldane, who was then secretary for war, and the present chancellor of the exchequer. That was the most I could do. That was authorized, but on the distinct understanding that it left the hands of the government free whenever a crisis arose. The fact that conversations between the military and naval experts took place was later on—I think much later on, because that crisis passed, and the thing ceased to be of importance—brought to the knowledge of the cabinet. The Agadir crisis came—another Morocco crisis—and throughout that I took precisely the same line as had been taken in 1906.

"Subsequently in 1912, after discussing the situation with the cabinet, it was decided that we ought to have a definite understanding in writing, though it was only to be in the form of an unofficial letter, that these conversations were not binding upon the freedom of either government, and on November 22, 1912, I wrote a letter, which I will now read to the house, to the French ambassador, and I received from him a letter in similar terms in reply. The letter which I will read will be known to the public now as the record that whatever took place between the military and naval experts they were not binding engagements on the governments.

Text of Understanding. "The letter was: 'My Dear Ambassador:—From time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either government to decide at any future

time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between the experts is not and ought not to be regarded as an engagement that commits either government to action in a contingency that has not yet arisen and may never arise.

"The disposition, for instance, of the French and British fleets respectively at the present moment is not based upon an engagement to co-operate in war. You have, however, pointed out that if either government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and if so what measures they would be prepared to take in common. That is the starting point for the government with regard to the present crisis.

"I think that makes it perfectly clear that what the prime minister and I have said to the House of Commons was perfectly justified, and that as regards our freedom to decide in a crisis what our line should be—whether we should intervene or whether we should abstain—the government remained perfectly free and a fortiori the House of Commons remained perfectly free." (Ministerial cheers.)

Changed Situation. "That I say to clear the ground from the point of view of obligation, and I think it was due to prove our good faith to the House of Commons that I should give that full information to the house now and say what I think is obvious from the letter just read that we do not construe anything which has previously taken place in our diplomatic relations with other powers on this matter as restricting the freedom of the government to decide what attitude they should take now, or restricting the freedom of the House of Commons to decide what their attitude will be. (Hear, hear.)

"I will go further and say this: The situation in the present crisis is not precisely the same as it was in the Moroccan question. In the Moroccan question it was primarily a dispute which concerned France—a dispute, it seemed to us, fastened upon France by the fact of an agreement existing between us and France and published to the whole world, under which we engaged to give France diplomatic support. No doubt we were pledged to nothing but diplomatic support, but we were at any rate pledged by definite published agreement to side with France diplomatically on that question.

Origin of Present Crisis. "The present crisis has originated differently. It has not originated with regard to Morocco. It has not originated as regards anything about which we had special agreement with France; it has not originated with anything which primarily concerned France. It originated in a dispute between Austria and Serbia.

"I can say this with the most absolute confidence—no government or no country has less desire to be involved in war or with the dispute between Austria and Serbia than the government and country of France. (Loud cheers.) They are involved in it because of their obligation of honor—(renewed cheers)—under a definite alliance with Russia. It is only fair to say to the house that that obligation of honor cannot apply in the same way to us—(some cheers)—we are not parties to the Franco-Russian alliance. We do not even know the terms of that alliance.

What France is Facing. "So far, I have faithfully and completely cleared the ground with regard to the question of obligations. I now come to what we think the situation requires. We have had for many years

a long-standing friendship with France. (Cheers, and Mr. Wedgwood, L. Newcastle-under-Lyme: And with Germany.) I remember well, when the late government made their agreement with France, the warm and cordial feeling that resulted from the fact that these two nations, who had had perpetual differences in the past, had cleared those differences away and become friends.

"I remember saying at that time that it seemed to me that some divine influence had been at work to produce the cordial atmosphere which had made that result possible; but how far that friendship entails obligation—and it has been a friendship between the two nations ratified by the nations—let every man look into his own heart and his own feelings and construe the extent of the obligation to himself. (Cheers.)

"The French fleet is now in the Mediterranean. The northern and western coasts of France are absolutely undefended. With the French fleet concentrated in the Mediterranean, the situation is very different from what it used to be because the friendship which grew up between the two countries gave them a sense of security that there was nothing to be feared from us. My own feeling is this, that if a foreign fleet engaged in a war which France had not sought, and in which she had not been the aggressor, came down the English channel and bombarded the undefended coasts of France we could not stand aside—(loud and prolonged cheering.) Many opposition members waved handkerchiefs and order papers, as did also Mr. Robert Harcourt on the ministerial side—the thing going on practically within sight of our eyes, with our arms folded, looking on dispassionately, doing nothing; and I believe that would be the feeling of this country. (Loud cheers.)

British Interests. "But I want to look at the thing also without sentiment from the point of view of British interests, and it is on that I am going to base and justify what I am presently going to say to the house. I am saying nothing at this moment, what is France to do with her fleet in the Mediterranean sea? She leaves it there with no statement from us of what we will do. She sees her northern and western coasts absolutely undefended, at the mercy of the German fleet coming down the channel to do as it pleases in a war which is a war of life and death to her. We say nothing, it may be, and the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean.

"We are in the presence of a European conflagration. Can anybody set limits to the consequences which may arise out of it? Just assume that today we stand aside in an attitude of neutrality, saying, 'No, we cannot engage to help either party in this conflict.' Let us suppose the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean, and let us assume that the consequences, which are already tremendous even to countries which are at peace, in fact, equal to the consequences unforeseen which make it necessary at a sudden moment that in defence of vital British interests we should go to war, and let us assume, what is quite possible, that Italy, which is now neutral—because I understand she considers this war as an aggressive war—(cheers)—and that the triple alliance being a defensive alliance, her obligations do not arise—Italy, legitimately consulting her own interests, may depart from her attitude of neutrality at a time when we are forced to fight ourselves.

Mediterranean Position. "What will be the position in the Mediterranean then? It might be that these consequences would be forced upon us at some critical moment, when the trade routes in the Mediterranean might be vital to this country. (Cheers.) Nobody can say that in the course of the next few weeks there is any particular trade route the opening of which might not be vital to this country. What would our position be then?

"We have not kept in the Mediterranean a fleet which is equal to deal

alone with a combination of other fleets there. That would be the very moment when we could not detach more ships for the Mediterranean, and we might have exposed this country, through our negative attitude at the present moment to a most appalling risk. (Cheers.) I say that from the point of view of British interests. Well, we felt strongly that France was entitled to know—and to know at once—(loud cheers)—whether or not, in the event of an attack upon her unprotected northern and western coasts, she could depend upon British support.

"In that emergency, and under those compelling circumstances, yesterday afternoon I gave to the French ambassador the following statement:

"I am authorized to give an assurance that if the German fleet comes into the channel or through the North sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power. (Loud cheers.) This assurance is, of course, subject to the policy of his majesty's government receiving the support of parliament, and must not be taken as binding upon his majesty's government to take any action until the above contingency of action by the German fleet takes place."

"I read that to the house, not as a declaration of war on our part, not as an immediate aggressive action on our part, but as binding us to take aggressive action should that contingency arise.

"Things move so hurriedly, from hour to hour fresh news comes in, and I cannot give this in a very formal way, but I understand that the German government would be prepared, if we would pledge ourselves to neutrality, to agree that its fleet would not attack the northern coasts of France. (Some ministerial and Labor cheers.) I have only heard that shortly before I came to the house, but it is far too narrow an engagement for us. (Loud cheers.)

"And there is a more serious consideration—it is becoming more serious every hour. There is the question of the neutrality of Belgium. (Cheers.)

Obligation to Belgium. "The governing factor in our position with regard to Belgium, Sir Edward Grey went on, was a treaty of 1839. In 1870, when there was war between Germany and Germany, the question of the neutrality of Belgium arose, and Prince Bismarck gave in writing a declaration, which he said was superfluous in the presence of the treaty, that the German confederation and allies would respect the neutrality of Belgium, it being always understood that that neutrality would be respected by other belligerent powers. That was valuable as a recognition in 1870 on the part of Germany of the sacredness of these treaty rights. Honor and interest were as strong to-day as in 1870, and we could not now take a more narrow or less serious view of the importance of our obligations than was taken by Mr. Gladstone in 1870.

"I will read to the house, Sir Edward proceeded, 'what took place last week on this subject. When mobilization was beginning I knew that this question must be a most important element in our policy and a most important subject for the House of Commons. I telegraphed at the same time and in similar terms both to Paris and Berlin to say that it was essential for us to know whether the French and German governments respectively were prepared to undertake an engagement to respect the neutrality of Belgium. The French government replied: 'The French government are resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it would only be in the event of some other power violating that neutrality that France might find herself under the necessity, in order to assure the defence of her security, to act otherwise. This assurance has been given several times. The president of the republic spoke of it to the king of the Belgians, and the French minister at Brussels spontaneously renewed the assurance to the Belgian minister of foreign affairs to-day.' (Cheers.)

"From the German government the reply was: 'The secretary for foreign affairs could not possibly give an answer before consulting the emperor and the chancellor.' Sir E. Goschen said he hoped the answer would not be too long delayed. The German minister for foreign affairs then gave Mr. E. Goschen to understand that he rather doubted whether they could answer at all, as any reply they might give could not fall in the event of war, to have the undesirable effect of disclosing part of their plan of campaign. (Opposition laughter.)

"I telegraphed at the same time to Brussels to the Belgian government, and got the following reply from our ambassador: 'The minister for foreign affairs thanked me for the communication and replied that Belgium would to the utmost of her power maintain neutrality. He begged me to add that the Belgian government believed they were in a position to defend the neutrality of their country in case of violation.' (Cheers.)

Appeal to the King. "Sir Edward went on to say that he was asked last week whether if a guarantee were given that after the war Belgian integrity would be preserved that he could not bargain away whatever interests or obligations we had in Belgium. (Cheers.) (Cheers.) Shortly after he reached the house he was informed that the following telegram had been received from the king of the Belgians by King George: 'Remembering the numerous proofs of your majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, and the friendly attitude of England in 1870, and the proof of friendship you have just given us, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your majesty's government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium.' (Cheers.) Diplomatic intervention took place last week. What could it do now? We had a vital interest in the independence and integrity of Belgium. The smaller states in that region of Europe only desired to be let alone. If in the war the neutrality of one of them was violated and no action was taken to restore it, at the end of the war, whatever their integrity might be, their independence would be gone. (Hear, hear.) If it were the case that Belgium had been asked to compromise or violate her neutrality, whatever might have been offered to her in return, her independence was gone if she submitted. If Belgium's independence went, the independence of Holland would follow.

"Now," Sir Edward proceeded, "I ask the house from the point of view of British interests to consider what may be at stake. (Cheers.) If France is beaten in a struggle of life and death, beaten to her knees, loses her position as a great power, and becomes subordinate to the will and to the power of one greater than herself—consequences which I don't anticipate—(cheers)—because I am sure that France has the power to defend herself with all the energy, ability, and patriotism which she has shown so often—(cheers)—well, if that were to happen, and Belgium fell under the same dominating influence, Holland and Denmark would follow.

"It will be said, I suppose, that we might stand aside, husband our strength, and whatever happens in the course of this war, at the end of it intervene with effect, and put things right, and adjust them to our point of view. If in a crisis like this we run away—(loud and prolonged cheers)—from those obligations of honor and interest as regards Belgium, I doubt whether, whatever material force we might have at the end it would be of very much value in face of the respect that we should have lost. (Renewed cheers.) And I do not believe that, whether a great power stands outside this war or not, it is going to be in a position at the end of this war to exert its material strength. (Cheers.)

"For us with a powerful fleet, which

we believe is able to protect our commerce and protect our shores and protect our interests, if we engage in war, we shall suffer but little more than what we shall suffer if we stand aside. We are going to suffer, I am afraid, terribly, in this war, whether we are in it or whether we are not. Foreign trade is going to stop, not because trade routes are closed, but because there is no trade at the other end.

Fleet Mobilized. "Reverting to Belgium, Sir Edward said if the facts turned out as they had reached the government it was clear there was an obligation on this country to do its utmost to prevent the consequences to which those facts, if undisputed, would lead. (Cheers.) The government had taken no engagement yet to send an expeditionary armed force out of the country. The mobilization of the fleet had taken place. (Cheers.) The mobilization of the army was taking place. (Renewed cheers.)

The one bright spot in this terrible situation was Ireland. (Loud cheers.) He wished it to be clearly understood abroad that the general feeling throughout was such that the government did not need to take it into account. (Renewed cheers.) There was only one way in which the government could make certain at present of keeping outside this war—that would be by immediately issuing a proclamation of unconditional neutrality. They could not do that. (Loud cheers.)

Our commitments to France prevented us from doing that, and the consideration of Belgium also prevented it. If we were to stand aside he believed we should sacrifice our respect, our good name, our reputation throughout the world, so that we should not escape the most serious economic consequences. We were prepared for the consequence of having to use all the strength we had at any moment, the government knew not how soon, to defend ourselves and take our part. Though he had announced no impending aggressive action, the forces of the crown were ready. Never was there a time when confidence was more justified in the power of the government to protect our commerce and our shores.

Prepared for Action. "I trust," Sir Edward concluded, "that we are prepared to face the situation—(cheers)—and that should it develop, as it seems probable that it will develop, we will face it. (Renewed cheers.) We worked for peace up to the last moment and beyond the last moment. (Cheers.) We are now face to face with a situation the consequences of which have yet to be unfolded. We believe we shall have the support of the house at large in proceeding to whatever measures—(cheers)—that may be forced upon us by others, and I believe we shall have the support of the country too.

"I have put vital facts before the house, and if, as seems only too probable, we are forced, and rapidly forced, to take our stand upon these issues, then I believe that the country realizes what is at stake, what the real issues are, the magnitude of the impending danger in the west of Europe which I have endeavored to describe to the house, and I believe we shall be supported throughout not only by the House of Commons, but by the determination, the resolution, the courage, and the endurance of the whole country." (Loud cheers.)

The farmer was walking comfortably and happily along the lane leading to his own homestead when suddenly he sprang a strange dog. He yelled for assistance, and his cry was heard by his wife. But, alas! when she came upon him the dog had already fastened his teeth in her loved one's calf. Quickly she picked up a stone, and was just about to hurl it, when the husband realized the new and terrible danger he was now exposed to, but with presence of mind he called to her: 'Mary, Mary! Don't throw the stone at the dog; throw it at me!'

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CRIME IS KAISER'S SAYS GERMAN ORGAN

New York Evening Post, Traditional Supporter of Germany, Explains Attitude

From a number of German sympathizers among our readers have come criticisms or appeals, says an editorial in a recent issue of the New York Journal. Cannot the Evening Post, which has invariably urged fair play for Germany as against the attempts, for instance, to stir up strife between her and Britain, come to her defence without reservation now? The Evening Post of Carl Schurz and Henry Villard, it is asserted, is in duty bound to stand by the Germans. One of our German contemporaries even goes so far as to call upon its readers to burn every copy of this newspaper they happen to run across. We are assured that this is a holy war into which Germany has been forced against her will; that she is the only bulwark between the rising tide of Slavism and the endangered civilization of western Europe, and, therefore, enlightened sentiment the world over should side with her as against the aggressions of the powers, like Britain and France, whose real motives are jealousy and envy of the wonderful commercial growth of the kaiser's empire.

To this we reply that the Evening Post's loyalty to the Germany of which it has so often expressed admiration has never for a moment wavered, but that this has not been the Germany of the kaiser. We never have believed, and cannot now, that in this day and generation a noble people should be in the hands of king or emperor, enlightened though he may be, or however ardent a guardian of peace during a long period of years.

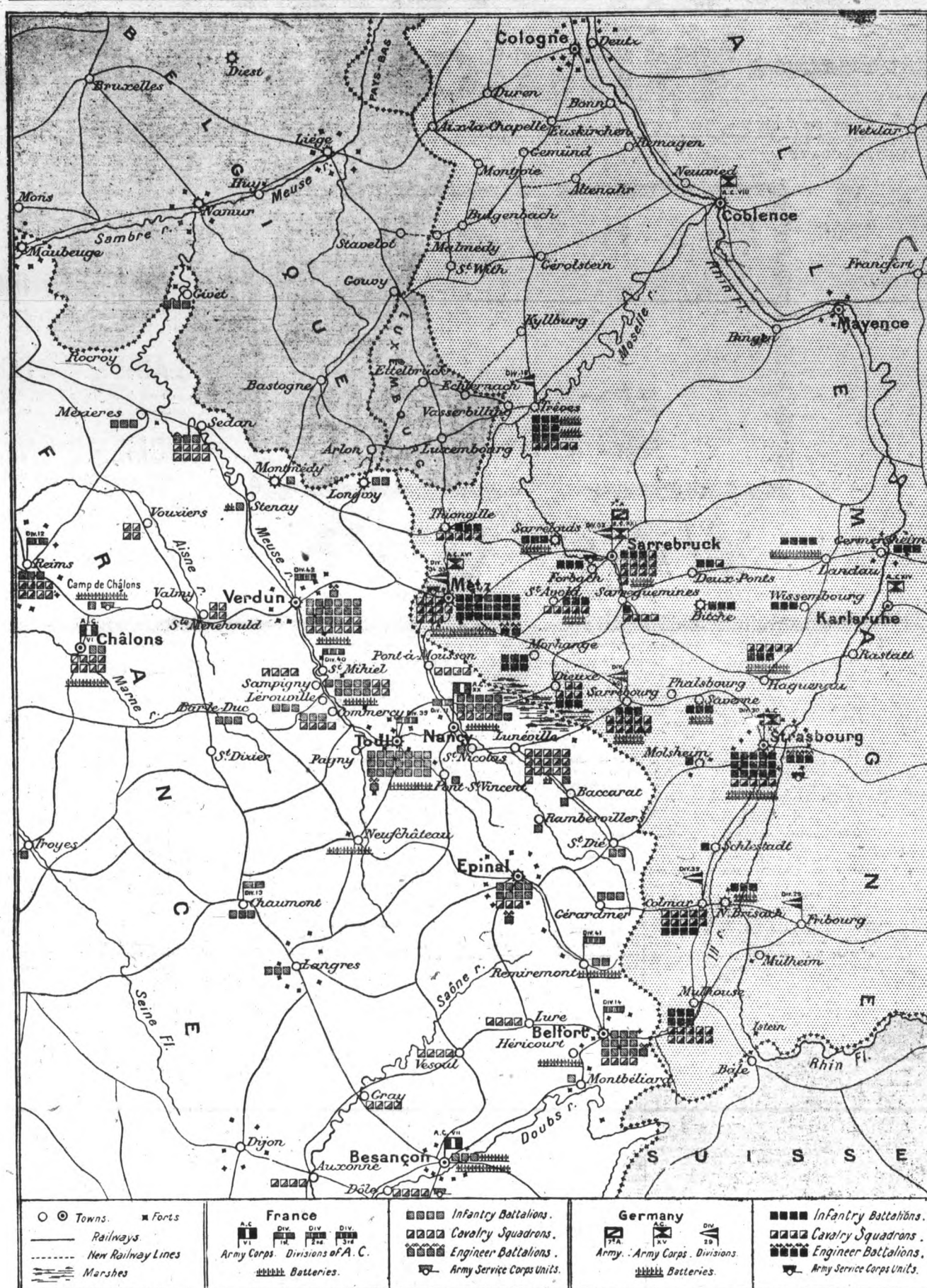
Never have we upheld the Germany of the mailed fist, of the autocracy of militarism; against its claims, its excesses, its encroachments upon civil rights, its assertion that it constitutes a sacrosanct caste superior to any other, we have protested in season and out of season. We have long seen in this swash-buckling, overbearing attitude of the militarists, and particularly in the activities of such a body as the German Navy league—we are cursed with one of our own—a grave menace to the peace of Europe; and it has now brought the very worst to pass that the human imagination can conceive. We have never taken the slightest stock in a kaiser who vows that he rules by divine right and not by popular consent; and we cannot now uphold a form of government which denies to masses of its population the right to one vote to every man.

It is another Germany which we have been proud to recognize and acclaim—the Germany of high aspirations and noble ideals, the Germany of intellectual freedom, the Germany to whose spiritual leadership every nation the world over is deeply in debt. Its flag has meant to us the flag of scientific knowledge planted further north in more fields of mental and governmental activity than is perhaps any other. It is the country of Fichte, Kant and Hegel, of Schiller and Goethe, of Korner and his fellow-champions of German liberty in the wars of freedom just a century ago; of Carl Schurz and Siegel and Kinkel and their revolutionary comrades of 1848; of Schubert, Schumann and Wagner, of Lessing, of Mommsen, of Helmholtz and Siemens and all the rest of the intellectual heroes who have been and are the real glories of the Germany for which we have entertained such profound respect. We have realized, too, the splendid qualities which have made of Germany a foremost trading nation and have watched with amazement, like all the world, her rapid commercial conquest of the seas and the quarters of the globe. Yet, after all, it is to the Germany that has done more for our own university life and our intellectual and artistic development than any other nation that hosts of Americans have been so profoundly attached.

Against this Germany the war into which it has been so recklessly plunged is nothing short of a crime. Whether victory or national disaster come out of it all, the intellectual and spiritual growth of the nation is checked for no one knows how long. The fine flower of its youth is to be immolated by a ruler whose signature to a single order signed their death-warrants—without even asking the consent of the people's parliament or taking time for angry passions is let loose, as every pain and torture known to man is inflicted on men and women and children alike; out of this war can come only another heritage of hatred and bitterness, of sorrow and suffering. The mighty commercial edifice erected by German enterprise and toil is already crashing to the ground. Ruin already claims tens of thousands. Germany's merchant fleet is being swept off the ocean. Her internal development is at an end; her schools and universities are idle; the whole nation is being brutalized and, through the hot haste of the kaiser, Russia and France and Belgium as well. From now on its whole thought must be to shoot and kill people with whom ten days ago the country was at complete peace. It is to be for years to come the most hated nation in Europe.

Is it any wonder that true friends of Germany cry out against all this from the depths of their affection for it? That they protest against the sophisms of a Munsterberg and of all those who would suddenly see in this horrible slaughtering of the true Germany a new crusade against the heathen? For ourselves we can only say that to us the one consolation in all this is that, if humanity is not to retrograde unacceptably, absolutism must pay for this denial of Christianity. In place of the kingdoms there must arise the republics of Europe; out of the ashes must come a new Germany, in which pure democracy shall rule, in which no one man and no group of professional man-killers

Map Showing Franco-German Frontier



The above map shows the boundary between Germany and France, stretching from Switzerland. It also shows graphically the location of the French and German detachments of troops in time of peace. As the diagram shows, this stretch of territory, even in times of peace, was an armed camp.

The country shown in this map was the theatre of the early stages of the Franco-German war of 1870, which opened just 44 years ago yesterday. Upon the map will be found Sarrebruck, Strasbourg, Metz, Sedan, Chalons—all places which loomed large in the war news 44 years ago.

The map shows the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the little principality lying between the southeastern part of Belgium and Germany. The neutrality of this little state has been guaranteed for the last 47 years by the great powers, Prussia included; but Germany flouted these treaty obligations on Saturday, when a German army 100,000 strong, marched into the Grand Duchy.

Cablegrams report that a German army crossed the frontier at Cerey (marked on the map by an x) and proceeded towards Nancy, engaging French troops in the neighborhood and suffering a check.

That portion of Germany lying between the frontier and the Rhine comprises Alsace-Lorraine, the "lost provinces" mourned by France. Germany also is now in force close to Brussels and Antwerp.

CARLYLE ON WAR

(From "Sartor Resartus.")

Horrible enough! a whole Marchfield strewn with shell splinters, cannon shot, ruined tumbrils and dead men and horses stragglers still remaining not so much as buried. And those red mold heaps; aye, there lie the shells of men, out of which all the life and virtue has been blown; and now they are swept together and crammed down out of sight, like blown egg shells! Did

nature, when she bade the Donan bring down his mold-cargoes from the Corinthian and Carpathian heights, and spread them out here into the softest, richest level, intend thee, O Marchfield, for a corn-bearing nursery, wherein her children might be nursed; or for a cock pit, wherein they might the more commodiously be throttled and tattered? Were thy three broad highways, meeting here from the ends of Europe, made for ammunition wagons, then? Were thy Waggrams and Stillfrieds but so many ready built casemates, where in the house of Hapsburg might batter with artillery, and with artillery be battered?

König Ottokar, amid yonder hillocks, dies under Rodolf's truncheon; here Kaiser Franz falls asunder under Napoleon's; within fifty centuries, to omit others, how has thy breast, fair plain, been defaced and defiled! The greenward is torn up and trampled down; man's fond care of it, his fruit trees, hedge rows and pleasant dwellings blown away with gun powder; and the kind seed field lies a desolate, hideous place of skulls. Nevertheless, na-

ture is at work; neither shall these powder devilskins with their utmost devilry gainsay her; but all that gore and carnage will be shrouded in, absorbed into manure; and next year the Marchfield will be green—nay, greener. Thrifty, unwearied nature, ever out of our great waste educating some little profit of thy own—how dost thou, from the very carcass of the killer, bring life for the living!

What, speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toll in the British village of Dumdrudge usually some five hundred souls. From these, by certain "natural enemies" of the French, there are successively selected, during the French war, say thirty able-bodied men; Drumdrudge, at her own expense, has suckled and nursed them; she has not without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood, and even trained them to crafts, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weak-

est can stand under thirty stone avoirdupois.

Nevertheless, amid much weeping and swearing, they are selected, all dressed in red, and shipped away, at the public charges, some two thousand miles, or say only to the south of Spain; and fed there till wanted. And now to that same spot, in the south of Spain, are thirty similar French artisans, from a French Dumdrudge, in like manner wedding; till at length, after infinite effort, the two parties come into actual juxtaposition; and thirty stands fronting thirty, each with a gun in its hand.

Straightway the word "fire" is given; and they blow the souls out of one another; and in place of sixty brisk, useful craftsmen the world has sixty dead carcasses, which it must bury, and anew shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the devil is, not the smallest! They lived far enough apart; were the entirest strangers; nay, in so wide a universe, there was even, unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness be-

tween them. How then? Simpleton! their governors had fallen out; and, instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot. Alas, so it is in Deutschland, and hitherto in all other lands; still, as of old, "what devilry soever kings do, the Greeks must pay the piper!"

In that fiction of the English Smollett, it is true, the final cessation of war is perhaps prophetically shadowed forth; where the two natural enemies, in person, take each a tobacco pipe, filled with brimstone, light the same, and smoke in one another's faces, till the weaker gives in; but from such predicted peace era what blood-filled trenches and contentions centuries may still divide us!

He was one of those unfortunate people who did not believe in leaders. He did not recognize them and did not see any use for them at all.—Mr. James Larkin.

SAYS CANADA WANTS AN ARMY OF WOMEN

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Favors Establishment of Empire Matrimonial Agency

Sir Arthur and Lady Conan Doyle arrived in London yesterday after a two months' holiday in America and Canada, says the London Chronicle.

"That is to say, we meant it to be a holiday," observed Sir Arthur to a Daily Chronicle representative, "but a holiday implies rest, and there was little of that for us. The hospitality showered upon us and the insistent demands of interviewers, though highly flattering, left us very scanty leisure. Still, it was a delightful and valuable experience. We traveled through the whole of Canada, and spent a week in New York.

"It is 20 years since I was there, and so I am able to make comparison. I found New York enormously improved in police, in paving and means of communication. What particularly pleased me is the excellent Anglo-American feeling that prevails. When I was there last the race for the America cup in which Lord Dunsen's boat was disqualified for fouling had just taken place and there was much ill blood. It quite spoiled the pleasure of my visit.

"Now all is changed. Americans don't seem to be able to do too much for you. One is received everywhere with a kindness that is transparently genuine and whole-hearted. We may have little rows occasionally, no doubt, over political matters, but that does not indicate any relapse into the old bad relations that used to exist.

"Canada, of course, particularly interested me," said Sir Arthur, "and I brought away with me some firmly fixed opinions.

"As to her political destiny, now. Well, there are three possibilities. One—annexation to the United States—that is absolutely out of the question, in my opinion. There is no single instance in the history of the world where two nations—standing apart like well-rooted oaks—have ever become united.

"So we may dismiss that. Then there is the possibility of Canada becoming independent. I have the strongest view that this is equally impossible. Consider—at present Canada gets 73 per cent. of her investments from Great Britain, 14 per cent. from America and 13 per cent. within her own borders. Besides that, we are still her chief source of supply in emigration. We give her a free insurance policy in our navy and the diplomatic service of the empire is at her disposal.

"Canada is bound in honor in the near future to make the Mother Country some return for these privileges, but from a merely material point of view she cannot break away from us for at least two or three generations. "And apart from material considerations, which I do not wish to rate too highly," said Sir Arthur, "I am convinced that there is a very real and widespread element of loyalty and imperialism in the people of Canada. They retain the traditions of their ancestors of 1782, who gave up everything and came across the border to make their homes in Ontario. Those traditions are in their blood and cannot easily be eradicated.

Independent Existence.

"Perhaps, by the end of the present century, when Great Britain will find her daughter bigger than herself, the question of an independent existence will come up in a strong form and will have to be settled one way or the other; but until then, at any rate, Canada is not likely to throw off her allegiance.

"The disturbing element in our relations just now is the Hindoo question. I consider that a very serious matter—a most difficult and, indeed, dangerous one. If ever the empire is wrecked it will be on some such rock as this. Canada had no choice but to back up British Columbia in keeping out the Indians. I myself have an enormous sympathy with the Sikhs, who are among the finest races in the empire.

"That they should have been repulsed from any place within the borders of the empire is a very lamentable thing. Yet I do not see how Canada could have decided otherwise, and for the imperial government to have interfered would have been disastrous.

"As for the immediate future of Canada," Sir Arthur observed, "nothing could be brighter. There is going to be an absolutely bumper harvest, because, apart from the favorable outlook for crops, a million more acres are under cultivation this year than last. A good harvest means everything to Canada.

"I am convinced that the country is financially sound. Everywhere one goes one finds undeveloped resources needing capital, and one cannot help regretting that so much British money is diverted to South America and other places when it might be profitably employed within the empire.

"Emigration," Sir Arthur declared, "is practically stagnant. What Canada needs now are farmers, farm hands and women—especially women. She wants 100,000 women. It needs organization—it cannot be done without—but by co-operation between existing committees in Canada and at home an enormous matrimonial agency might be established, which would be of enormous benefit to us and to Canada. We have a superfluity of women, Canada is crying for them.

"The native population is not increasing because many of the men cannot get married. They toil on their farms alone, and having neither wife nor child to care for, the moment things go against them they get discouraged.

"If we send Canada our unwanted women, I think we might perhaps keep the farm hands for ourselves."

Cheap Acreage Happy Valley

7½ acres good land; very little rock, and on main road near station, post office, store, church, etc.

Price
\$2,100

Note—Owner will take deed for lot in part payment. Terms to suit.

Currie & Power

1214 Douglas St. Phone 1466
Insurance and Loans.
Agreements of Sale Purchased.

Do Nothing About

Life Insurance

Without Consulting
**HEISTERMAN
FORMAN & CO.**

General Agents
**THE
CANADA LIFE**
A Home Company

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED

922 Government St. Phone 125
Representatives of the PHOENIX
FIRE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., of
London, England, for the south
end of Vancouver Island.

ALL THIS FOR \$1,575

Two Lots, each 50 x 133, on Orillia St.
Lots 13 and 14, Block 49, at Tofted, 50
x 140 each.

¾ Acres, being parts of section 7,
range 7, Sahtlam District, which is
all good land.

All the above for \$1,575

BAIRD & M'KEON

1210 Douglas Street.

Cor. Moss and George St., modern 6-
roomed bungalow, full basement
and veranda of concrete blocks;
cement walks; lawn, etc. Terms ar-
ranged. Price\$4,850

Lushby St., Close to Dallas Road—
New 7-roomed residence. Ground
floor contains beamed hall, dining
room, beamed paneled buffet, win-
dow box seat, fireplace; large, light
parlor with fireplace; large kitchen;
pleasant conservatory facing west;
4 bedrooms with bathroom, separate
toilet. This house is one of the
best and cheapest in Fairfield for
price, finish and situation and should
be seen to be appreciated. Any terms
can be arranged. Price\$5,900

FOR RENT

No. 736 King's Road, modern; rent,
per month\$20.00

Scene Near the House of Commons in London



THE SCENE IN THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A GATHERING NEAR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DURING THE WAR DEBATE

WHAT THE FIRST FIGHTING MEANS

To understand the fighting which marks the beginning of the great Franco-German conflict it is necessary to grasp clearly just one simple geographical fact.

From the Rhine, which is the base of German operations, three routes lead west and south into France. The first starts at Cologne, crosses the Belgian frontier just beyond Aix-la-Chapelle, reaches the Meuse at Liege and ascends the Meuse to enter France between Maubeuge and Givet by a natural gap in the divide between the headwaters of the Oise and the Sambre. This is the route followed by the main railroad between Paris and Berlin. It was employed by the allies in the second campaign in the French revolution. The invaders were defeated by the French army of the "Sambre et Meuse" at the decisive battle of Fleurus.

The second natural avenue to France starts at Coblenz and ascends the valley of the Moselle until it arrives at Luxembourg. It then crosses into France by Longwy and the gap of Stenay. This route was followed by the Duke of Brunswick in the first invasion of France at the time of the revolution and by Bleicher in 1814. The first attempt penetrated through Longwy, passed Verdun, which surrendered, and was checked at the famous "Cannonade of Valmy."

Pierces Saverne Gap.

The third approach follows the Rhine valley from Mayence to Strassburg and then turns west through the famous Saverne gap to cross the frontier of France near Lunéville and Nancy and directly in the centre of the open space left by the French between

L. U. CONYERS & CO.

650 View Street

Oak Bay District—Bungalow (just completed), containing 5 rooms, panel work, beamed ceilings, open fireplace, electric fixtures, cement basement and sidewalks, large lot, close to car. This is an ideal home for \$3550. Terms, \$500 cash, balance easy payments.

Victoria District—Cottage, 5 rooms, concrete basement, plumbing arrangements up-to-date, city water, electric light, situate on corner lot, 60 x 110, good street, very convenient to car line. Very cheap for \$2900. Reasonable terms.

Portage Avenue—Splendid building lot, 50 x 120, overlooking Gorge. Price \$950. Terms, \$200 cash.

Ker Subdivision—A very choice building lot, 51 x 128, for \$800. Easy terms.

South Saanich—Two Acres Meadow Land, would make an ideal chicken ranch; close to electric car and station; \$1200. Easy terms.

MONEY TO LOAN.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN.

Epinal and Toul. This was the route used by all invaders prior to the time when France seized Alsace in the seventeenth century, and it was to close this gap that Louis XIV. and Richelieu struggled to acquire the Rhine frontier.

It will be seen, then, that, conforming to the geographical conditions, the Germans are directing at France three great armies, the army of the Meuse, based on Cologne; the army of the Moselle, based on Coblenz, and the army of the Rhine, based on Mayence and on Strassburg. The first would naturally become visible when it touched Belgian territory; the second, when Luxembourg was invaded; the third would remain masked behind the fortifications of Metz and Strassburg. The first two would arrive in France behind the Belfort-Verdun barrier of forts and presumably compel the French army on this line to fall back—opening the way for the army of the Rhine and permitting the concentration of all three German armies well within French territory and north of Paris, the German objective.

Now it remains to consider what has happened. A German advance guard walked into Luxembourg and occupied the principality. Since German mobilization had only just been ordered, this was plainly only a flying expedition made up of garrisons of frontier posts. Having occupied Luxembourg, they began to skirmish in front of Longwy, and this fighting has continued growing stiffer as the mass of the army of the Moselle came up.

Showed Approaching Storm.

In the same fashion they also began skirmishing on the order facing Strassburg. Crey was seized, raiding parties crossed the boundary and a dirgeful dropped bombs in Lunéville, the first considerable town on the line of the approach of the army of the Rhine. Unmistakably and even before war was declared the first firing showed exactly when the storm was coming in these two quarters.

It remains to consider the army of the Meuse, which had assigned to it the most difficult preliminary role. Between Cologne, its base, and the frontier is a distance of twenty-five miles. Plainly the advance guard, probably the army corps regularly quartered at Cologne, reached this point on Sunday, August 2, for on Monday came the first statement of the violation of Belgian territory, preceded by a demand to be permitted to cross made by the kaiser upon the Belgian government.

The permission being denied and Belgian resistance assured, the invading force deployed rapidly until it spread out over an area of some thirty miles, its right flank resting upon the Dutch frontier at Vise, its left upon Spa and Stavelot, and its bulk on the line of the railway from Liege to Cologne, which, going south, descends the Vesdre river to its junction with the Meuse at Liege.

Tries to Isolate Liege.

Three possibilities had to be considered by the German commander of the army of the Meuse. The Belgians might make no resistance. They might content themselves with a formal and insignificant resistance. Or they might in attempting to make a real resistance fall utterly because their mobilization was incomplete. In any case his necessity was to push on at top speed and

endeavor to lay hands upon Liege, a strongly fortified town, before it was prepared, and at the same time endeavor to isolate it by an enveloping movement, which necessitated crossing the Meuse at Vise.

Plainly from these dispatches the brusque offensive was attempted. So far as man can now judge it failed. Could the Germans lay hold of Liege all Belgium to the sea would lie open to them. As they were anxious not to fight in Belgium, but to get across Belgium to France as quickly as possible, it would have been necessary to leave only a little garrison in the forts of Liege, thus protecting their flank, and press on up the Meuse valley to the open French frontier.

So valuable in the scheme of German operations was Liege that the sacrifice of some thousands of men to capture it was held worth while. This explains the apparent recklessness of the opening attacks and the slaughter which Belgian dispatches declare accompanied their repulse. Precisely the same thing was attempted by the Japanese at Port Arthur and also failed.

Resistance Is Surprising.

Only one thing is quite clear in the confusion. An unexpectedly heroic Belgian resistance has temporarily delayed the advance of the army of the Meuse. While the main force is coming up behind, Liege still holds out and Belgian and French troops have united and are hurrying to its support, with the possibility of British aid presently. If the Belgian resistance continues, it is clear that the real fighting will be not in French territory but in Belgium, not about Maubeuge and Givet, but on the line of the Meuse between Namur and Liege.

If Liege holds out permanently the Germans can still mask it as the Bulgarians did Adrianople when they advanced to Lule Burgas. But the peril of such a movement is visible, because of such an advance would leave their flank and rear open to attack by Belgian troops coming up along the Sambre and Meuse from all quarters, and re-enforced by the French and certain to have British help soon.

If the army of the Meuse has been arrested, it must also necessarily delay the advance of the army of the Moselle from Luxembourg, which would otherwise leave its right flank and rear open to French attack. Since the forts of the French frontier are unbroken the army of the Rhine must also wait.

The reports are too inconclusive to warrant any real forecast. But so far as they show anything they indicate that unexpected Belgian resistance has brought the whole German "attaque brusquée" to a momentary halt. Remembering that with the Russian troops gathering toward the east the German necessity is quick and decisive success in the west, it is then plain to see how damaging the Belgian stand may prove if it continues long. The moral effect of such an impressive check at the outset of a campaign must also be reckoned with.—New York Sun.

ALSACE-LORRAINE THORN IN GERMAN SIDE.

The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are thoroughly disloyal to Germany. They contain 3,000,000 people most of whom talk nothing but the French language, and at the first French victory or German repulse in that region, the whole province of Alsace would undoubtedly revolt.

The Germans know this and are therefore concentrating their efforts on the forts about Nancy, just over the Alsace border in France.

ONE SAFE SPOT.

Switzerland is the only spot in Europe in which tourists are undergoing no privations. Hotels are taking their express checks and changing their currency. They are relying on the re-opening of international exchange to collect. The country with its great dairy production is capable of furnishing a food supply almost indefinitely for those within its borders.

NOTICE.

"Navigable Waters" Protection Act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ARTHUR LINEHAM, of Victoria, British Columbia, is applying to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada in Council for approval of the area plans, site and description of works proposed to be constructed at Royal Bay, Royal Roads, Esquimalt District, British Columbia, being the lands situate, lying and being in the District of Esquimalt aforesaid, and known as Section Fifty-Five (55), Esquimalt District, British Columbia, and has deposited the area and site plans of the proposed works and a description thereof with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and a duplicate thereof with the Registrar General of Titles in the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and that the matter of the said application will be proceeded with at the expiration of one month from the time of the first publication of this notice in the "Canada Gazette."

Dated this 24th day of July, 1914.
ARTHUR LINEHAM,
Petitioner.

To Trade

Nice house on Cornwall street for farming land on Vancouver Island.

A. W. Bridgman

Phone 86
1007 Government Street

MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY

In order to sell without delay our client has instructed us to take as low as \$2,200 for his 4-room modern bungalow, on full size lot, located on a good street in Willows district, half block from car. House is fully worth \$3,000, with full size lot 50x198. Terms \$200 cash, balance as rent.

Take the opportunity to look into this snap.

CAMPBELL BROS.

1007 Government St., Bridgman Building, Suite 1. Tel. 344.

J. STUART YATES

416 Central Building.

FOR SALE

Two valuable water lots with 2 large wholesale warehouses and wharf, situated at the foot of Yates street.

TO RENT

Three-storey warehouse, Wharf street. For particulars apply to J. Stuart Yates, 416 Central Building.

NOTICE

The Victoria Incorporated Co-operative Fruit Growers Exchange, Ltd.

All debenture holders of the above Company are required to present or send their debentures for payment at the office of Yates & Jay, Central Building, Victoria, on or before the first day of September, 1914.

YATES & JAY,
Solicitors.

NOTICE.

In Re the Estate of Isabella Stewart, Late of Esquimalt District, British Columbia, Deceased.

All persons having claims against above estate are requested to send particulars, duly verified, to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of September, 1914, after which date the estate will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims only of which the Executors had then notice. Dated 29th July, 1914.

E. HARRISON,
Lee Building, Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitor for the Executors, Elizabeth McE. Norris and Jasper Fowler.

The War

THE shutting off of imports from Continental Europe into Canada, due to the War, gives many home industries an unexampled opportunity for immense and immediate development.

Canada will prosper at the expense of Continental Europe. This is not a time in Canada for repining on the part of the business man. We must be careful, even frugal, but we must also be bold.

Victory is to him who has courage

WHEAT ADVANCE SUBSTANTIALLY TO-DAY

Prices Sustained Only Temporary Check in Wheat, Corn and Oats

(By F. W. Stevenson & Co.)
Chicago, Aug. 21.—Bullish feeling prevailed in the entire session. At an early advance wheat trade met liberal sales from cash and elevator interests which gave only temporary check to prices. Trade had been stronger later and created great buying force and carried market up to 162 for December. Outside markets were even stronger than Chicago during morning. Trade was given some bullish figures on yield for the three big states and Canadian Northwest, which helped the advance to top prices. There was hardening of corn market from first to last to-day. Three yellow corn was as high as 82 cents on the tables. Accounts from the big corn states very conflicting on the crop. Great activity on the buying side of oats helped by reports of lower export sales advanced prices to 47 1/2 December, 49 1/2 for May.

	Open	High	Low	Close
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Nov.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
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July	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Aug.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Sept.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Oct.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Nov.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Dec.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Jan.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Feb.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Mar.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Apr.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
May	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
June	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
July	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Aug.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Sept.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Oct.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Nov.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Dec.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Jan.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
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Aug.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Sept.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Oct.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Nov.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Dec.	52 1/2	54	52	53 1/2
Jan.	52 1/2	54	52	53

Shippan's Sausage

Cambridge	50¢	Veal and Ham	35¢
Chichester	50¢	Turkey and Tongue	35¢
Oxford	50¢	Ham, Tongue and Chicken	35¢
Smoked	50¢	Game	35¢
Chicken and Ham Pate	35¢	Chicken and Tongue	35¢

PRESERVING PEACHES WILL ARRIVE MONDAY

Dixie H. Ross & Company

INDEPENDENT GROCERS, 1317 GOVERNMENT STREET
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SATURDAY SALE

1/3 OFF

All Hammocks, All Screen Doors,
All Lawn Mowers, All Ice
Cream Freezers

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

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Bring Your Building Plans

here and let us see if we cannot help you to a handsomer house for the same money that the plans call for. We can do it by the aid of our mill work. You will be surprised at how much of your house can be had here all complete and ready to put in. Our mill work saves labor expense tremendously.



Green Lumber & Furniture Co., Ltd

Oak Bay Shop, Fowl Bay Road. Phone 3851 Douglas and Topaz

PHONE 802L. 601 ESQUIMALT ROAD

VICTORIA FEED CO.

Dealers in Hay, Grain, Flour, Potatoes and Poultry Feeds
Call, write or phone for prices.

THE EXCHANGE

718 FORT ST. PHONE 1137.
Next to Ritz Hotel.

VISITORS

We have some good specimens of Native Basket Work, at from \$1.00 to \$7.50
Old and New Books in great variety. Sale or exchange.



All those feet had Corns

Watch the feet that now trip lightly. All of them had corns.

But the owners learned of Blue-jay. They applied it in a minute. There was no more pain. The corn was forgotten. And in two days the corn came out.

Soon or late you will treat your corns in that way. You will stop the itching, stop the old-time treatments. You will deal with corns in a scientific way.

You will take them out, with no soreness, no pain, no inconvenience. Nearly half the corns in the country are now ended by Blue-jay—a million corns a month.

Why wait? Other ways, as you well know, don't really end a corn. Why don't you try this easy, painless, most effective way?

Why don't you try it now?

Blue-jay For Corns

15 and 25 cents—at Druggists

Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York
Makers of Physicians' Supplies

Getting Ready for School?

We are ready now with a big display of serviceable school boots for girls and boys.

MUTRIE & SON

1209 Douglas St., Sayward Building. Phone 2504

Peter McQuade & Son, Limited

Established 1858. Phone 41. 1241 Wharf Street
Ship Chandlery, Marine Agents, Hardware Merchants, Mill, Mining
Logging, Fishermen's, Engineer's Supplies, Wholesale and Retail.

W. B. DICK & CO'S (London, Eng.) CELEBRATED LUBRICATING OILS.

SAMOLINE—The greatest cleaner, for Metals, Paints, Baths, etc.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS MIXED PAINTS.

LARGEST STOCK OF GENUINE LINSEED OIL.

MANILLA COTTON, HEMP, WIRE ROPES.

EVER-READY ELECTRIC FLASH-LIGHTS.

ONIONS ONIONS

Just to hand, a few tons order before they advance.
\$2.00 per 100 lbs. 10 lbs. for 25c.

Tel. 413. SYLVESTER FEED CO. 709 Yates

READ

This hot weather makes it necessary to use the Garden Hose. DO NOT WASTE WATER WITH AN OLD LEAKY HOSE. Save the price of a new one, 10c, 12c, 14c, 16c, 18c per Foot.

Drake Hardware Co., Ltd.

Phone 1648 1418 Douglas St.

any articles which the governor in council deems capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man; "And whereas it is in and by section 242 of the Aids Act further enacted that—If any goods, the exportation or carrying coastwise or by inland navigation of which is prohibited by this act or by the governor in council under the authority of this act, are exported, carried coastwise or by inland navigation, or water borne, or laden in any railway carriage, or other vehicle for the purpose of being so exported or carried, they shall be seized and forfeited;

"And whereas our governor-general in council deems it necessary and in the public interest that the exportation from Canada be prohibited as in the manner hereinafter set forth: Now know ye that we do by these presents and by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, until we shall see fit otherwise to declare that the exportation from Canada of the following articles to any places other than the United Kingdom or any British possession be prohibited:

Arms of all kinds and their distinctive component parts; Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds and their distinctive component parts;

Powder and explosives specially manufactured or prepared for use in war; Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts;

Petroleum and its products, used for fuel or as a lubricant; Saddle, draught and pack animals, suitable for use in war;

Chrome and ferrochrome; cotton suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives; cotton waste, dimethylamine, fulminate of mercury; blast-furnace oil; fuel oil shale; mineral lubricating oil; silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread suitable for cartridge charges; surgical dressings and bandages;

Clothing and equipment of a military character; Articles of military camp equipment and their component parts; Implements and apparatus, designed for the manufacture or repair of arms or war material;

"And further that the exportation from Canada to any places other than the United Kingdom, British possessions, the United States, Japan, France and Russia, of the following article be prohibited: Coal."

"NAPOLEON'S PROPHECY FOR A CENTURY."

"In a hundred years Europe will be either all Cossack or all republican."

This was the prophecy of Napoleon when the allied kings were carving a new map of Europe after his downfall. The hundred years have nearly passed. Out of the clash of nations, the prediction looms large. Will the kings fight themselves out of a job? Will the Slav dominate the continent?

DO STARS TELL?

Did the stars which twinkled on Jan. 7, 1809, when Emperor William was born, foretell his downfall?

In a horoscope published three years ago, drawn by Larmier, famous astrologer, his downfall was predicted for this year. A conjunction of Saturn and Mars in Taurus furnished the basis of the astral forecast.

INAUGURATE SCHEME FOR LAND SETTLEMENT

First Meeting of Committee to Deal With Leasehold Land and Garden Plots Held

The "Back to the Land Movement," inaugurated by the Victoria and Island Development Association, took formal shape when the first meeting of the committee was held this afternoon.

The membership of the committee is as follows: Mayor Stewart, Reeves McGregor, Saunders and Oliver, H. B. Thomson, M. P. P.; Dr. Tolmie and Professor MacDonald, live stock commissioners for the two governments; Alderman Todd and H. G. Wilson, representing the association's council; W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture; Lindley Crease, K. C.; Luke Pither; and representing the districts round Victoria, J. D. Reade, Metchoshin; H. G. Mellin, Sooke; J. A. Grant, Royal Oak; R. Layritz, Colquitz, and Councillor Borden, Lakehill.

The objects before the committee are: 1. To induce farmers to cultivate more land and to raise more stock.

2. To secure the lease of land for two years or more.

3. To induce people from outside points to lease these lands.

4. To secure vacant lands for cultivation at a nominal rental.

5. To secure vacant lots for the same purpose.

6. To induce local citizens with experience to lease these lands.

7. To settle the unemployed on these lands.

8. To offer premiums for good cultivation.

9. To obtain modification of the regulations about hog raising in Saanich.

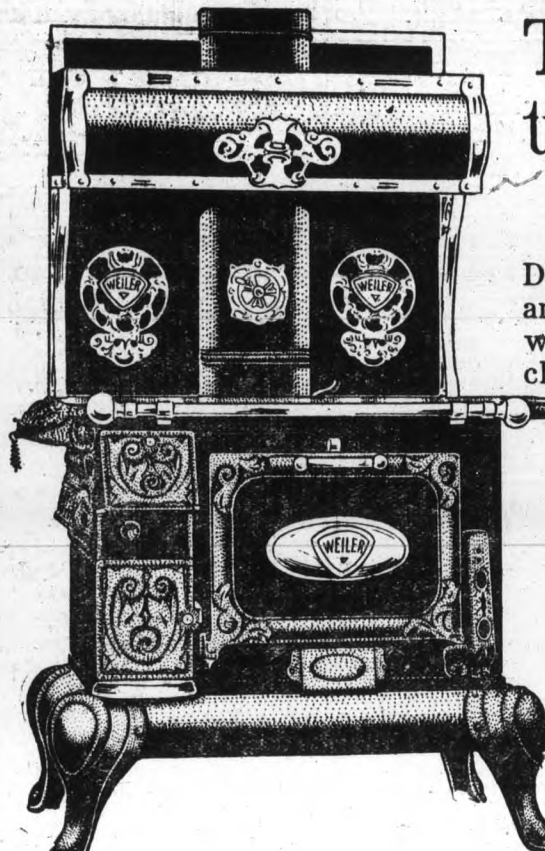
10. To secure modification of regulations for keeping poultry within the city limits.

While the vacant city lots will have to be governed by rules regulating what shall be done with the lots available and who shall be responsible for them, the leasehold situation is a simpler one in character. The commissioner has already considerable promise with regard to support for the proposal. Land has been offered in several places in return for the payment of the taxes due to the municipality or the government, while the applications to lease it are quite numerous, both from residents and from people who contemplate coming to the island.

In connection with the provision of vacant lots, the department of agriculture has promised a demonstration plot where information will be given by those who want to go in for vegetables and flowers. The department also promises the early issue of a pamphlet giving directions on culture.

Those who have discussed the matter with the commissioner agree that the time is ripe for action and that the energies of the association could not be better directed.

Ambergia, which is used as a basis for much standard perfumery, was first found, an unattractive mass, floating on the sea or lodged upon the shore.



The Heart of the House is the Range

Don't spoil your food, fuel and disposition by working with an unsatisfactory kitchen range, ask any purchaser of one of our Weiler Ranges how they like them, they cannot fail to please, built in a first class manner of the best material, the arrangement of fire box and oven is such that only the best results are possible. Price for cash

\$31.50 to \$85.50

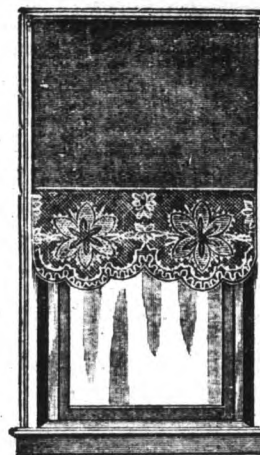
Anyone With or Without Experience

Can make good bread without labor and in a very short time with our Eclipse Bread Mixer. This is the only machine which makes dough by compression, which is the only correct way. Price for cash \$3.15



Get Our Estimate for Window Shades

We have the largest and most varied stock of Shade Cloths in the Province. We use only the best Hartshorn Rollers of a suitable diameter. Our Shades are all put up with screws, and we can give you a better price.



LET BROWN DAISY DO THE WORK

You should enquire about those Brown Daisy Mops and Dusters—no oil, no fuss, but the work more quickly, more easily and much better done; do not wear out; can be washed without injury. Prices for cash—

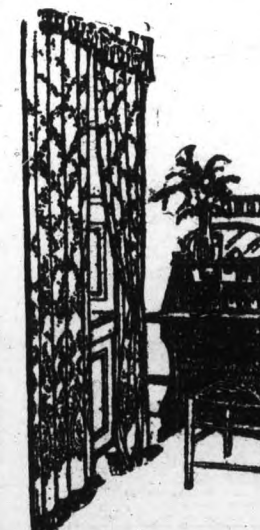
Floor Mops	90¢, \$1.35, \$1.80, \$2.25
Mop Cloth	68¢
Hand Mops	32¢, 59¢, \$1.13
Dust Cloths	32¢



PRETTY LACE CURTAINS

Will freshen every window and add much to the beauty of the home, both outside and in. Many new styles of small all-over patterns with a neat border. All the charm of the new all-over laces without the trouble of making them up. See them on the second floor.

Cash Price Per Pair 68c to \$9.00



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